The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Preparations of the Carlists for a New Movement in Spain.

Appointment of a Consul Pro Tem. in Glasgow by Mr. Motley.

The China Cable to be Laid Immediately.

English and American Vessels to Work Together.

A NEW CABLE PROJECT IN PORTUGAL.

Progress of the Susquehanna Railroad War.

SPAIN.

A Carlist Movement Imminent from the Frontier—Preparations of the Government.

MADRID, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Spanish Consul at Bayonne telegraphs that the Carlists are gathering again on the frontier, and intend to make an irruption into Spain to-morrow. The Government is fully prepared to meet them all along the line. All the Carlist bands now in the country are seeking refuge in the mountains.

Carlist Bands in the Northern Districts—A Great Demonstration on the 15th.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The *Patrie* says large bands, composed of officers and soldiers and members of the Clerical Party, have assembled in the northern districts of Spain. They are well armed and organized. It is reported that a great Carlist demonstration has been fixed for the 15th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Case of Mr. Haggerty—Illness of Mr. Gladstone Again—More Failures in the Cotton Trade—The Harvard Crew—Arrival of the Sappho.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The *Evening Telegraph* (Liberal) yesterday contained an editorial on the case of Mr. HAGGERTY, who was appointed American Consul at Glasgow. The writer, after paying a tribute to the uniform good faith of the American Executive, so far as Fenianism is concerned, justifies the refusal of the British Government to grant the exequatur. President GRANT had no notion of the record of Mr. HAGGERTY, and, under the circumstances, the Government had no option but to refuse to acknowledge him, and the justice of the refusal would doubtless be recognized at Washington.

Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, has appointed Mr. EASTMAN, of Queenstown, Consul of the United States at Glasgow, *pro tem.*

Mr. GLADSTONE is again quite ill. His condition causes anxiety among his friends.

There have been some further failures of firms in the cotton trade at Preston.

The Royal assent has been given to the bill for the purchase of the telegraph lines by the Government.

The Harvard boat crew were out again for practice last evening. They made faster time than at any previous trial, though they rowed against wind and tide. They used on this occasion the London Club boat, and the crew were composed as follows: LYMAN at the bow; LORING, stroke; FAY and SIMMONS. LYMAN and FAY are the reliefs, who recently arrived in England. The coxswain has already acquired a good knowledge of the course. To-day they were out in their new boat, the crew consisting of FAY, (bow,) LYMAN, SIMMONS, and LORING (stroke.) They timed regularly, and made forty strokes per minute. The general opinion among boating men here is that the Harvards are less steady in their rowing than the Oxfords, but that their stroke, apparently short and deep, makes good distance and short time.

Wednesday, the 25th of August, has been finally agreed to as the day for the race.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The American schooner yacht *Sappho*, owned by Mr. W. DOUGLAS, of the New-York Yacht Club, which left the light-ship outside of Sandy Hook at 6:26 A. M. (New-York time) of July 28, arrived at this port last evening at 9 o'clock precisely, (Greenwich time,) thus making the transatlantic voyage in twelve days, nine hours and thirty-six minutes. She reports light wind and continued foggy weather. All well on board.

Complaints of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce—Passage of the Canada Loan Bill by the Lords.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved to send a circular letter to the Chambers of Commerce in the United States, complaining of the practice of putting an unnecessary amount of covering and iron bands of excessive weight on bales of cotton, and suggesting the adoption at American ports of the same system for the allowance of tare which prevails in England.

The Canada Loan bill passed the House of Lords to-day.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE MOBERLEY has been appointed Bishop of Salisbury.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of the yacht *Hawk*, fell from the window of his lodgings and was killed.

PORTUGAL.

Another New Cable Project—Proposition of a French Company.

LISBON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

A French Company has offered to construct a telegraph line from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America, on a twenty years' concession without subsidy.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The London Times on the Situation—Its Advice.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The *Times*, in an article on the relations of Spain and Cuba, says: "Between the military punctilio of the former and the patriotic fanaticism of the latter, the interests of both are likely to suffer, especially when the questions at issue should be brought under the control of sound reason and their discussion kept free from the influences of impulse and passion. It it can be proved that the separation of the colony from the mother country is unavoidable, and not a remote contingency, it seems the height of madness to carry on hostilities fraught with ruin to either side." After reviewing the revolution in Spain the writer continues: "Improvident and helpless as Marshal PRIM's Government may be, it can safely be proclaimed the best Spain could have under the present circumstances." Its chances of improvement lie in the power of directing its energies to domestic organization and reform, undisturbed by foreign or colonial complications. Strip the Government of its best troops for distant expeditions; drain the resources of the country for an internecine struggle with a kindred race; then, tell us whether any amount of genius, character or good-will can raise members of the Government to a level with the difficulties of the situation." After inquiring into the causes of the rising in Cuba, the *Times* says the most fanatical of the Opposition are well aware that Spain can only temporarily crush the rebellious spirit in the Colony. Were Spain quit of the Colony without compensation, thanksgivings for happy riddance might well be sung throughout the Peninsula. But if a large sum of money is received into the bargain, Spaniards cannot be too thankful. The last French campaign in Mexico ought to have made it manifest that there is neither honor nor profit to gain for the Powers of the Old Continent by meddling with the affairs of the New.

Destruction of Railroad Property by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Intelligence received from Puerto Principe is to the effect that the rebels destroyed the railroad bridge near that city. It was repaired, however, by the Spanish troops the next day.

The steamships *Eagle* and *Juniata* arrived here this afternoon.

AUSTRIA.

Defence of the Red Book by the Premier—The Disagreements with Prussia—Significance of the Premier's Recent Remarks.

VIENNA, (By the French Cable,)
Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Baron VON BEUST, in his speech before the Delegations yesterday, defended the publication of the Red Book and all it contained. Its discussion, he argued, would remove misapprehension and not create disquietude. He contradicted the assertion that he had interfered in the affairs of the German States or exercised any pressure to form a South German Confederation. He reiterated a previous assertion that no alliance existed between Austria and any European Power, but added: "In France we have a good friend. It is questionable if Germany could help us. France has always shown friendship and sincerely entertains kindly feelings for all the people of Austria." In conclusion the Premier stated that most of the disagreements with Prussia were through the publication of the Red Book, and in justice to WERTHER, he offered no impediment to better relations. The policy of Austria was one of domestic, not foreign, alliances.

PARIS, (Via French Cable,)
Tuesday, Aug. 10.

It is generally understood here that Baron VON BEUST, in alluding so pointedly to the sincere friendship of France, desired to convey the impression that he did not consider Prussia a sincere friend.

CHINA.

New Cable to be Laid Along the Coast—English and American Vessels to Assist in the Work—An American Enterprise.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

JAMES MILLIKEN, of Philadelphia, has obtained Lord CLARENDON's sanction for instructions to be issued by the Admiralty to the British fleet in the waters of China to coöperate with the Asiatic Squadron of the United States in laying and protecting a telegraphic cable along the coast of China. This is an American enterprise, in which some English capitalists have also invested.

FIRES.

Property Destroyed in Different Sections of the Country—Burning of the Cleveland, Ohio, Rolling Mill—Fires in Maine and New-Hampshire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The wire mills of the Cleveland Rolling Company, situated in Newburg, Ohio, have been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is $85,000; insured as follows: Lorillard, of New-York, $5,000; Home, of New-Haven, $9,500; Providence, of Washington, $2,000; United States, of Baltimore, $3,000; Washington, of New-York, $2,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Glenn's Falls, $2,500; Merchants', of Hartford, $3,000; Cleveland, $3,600; State, of Cleveland, $3,000; Sun, of Cleveland, $5,000; total, $43,500, insured at Cleveland agencies. The insurances through the agencies at Newburg are not yet ascertained. It is thought they will amount to about $20,000 in addition to the above. The fire is supposed to have originated in the woodwork around the chimney.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

A store owned by OLIVER B. HOWARD, and occupied by HENRY BOODY, at Morrill's Corner, was burned last night. The loss is $1,000 on building and $2,000 on the stock.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The house of JOSEPH WOOD, about two miles north of West Henniker, occupied by his father, was burned last night. The family had barely time to save themselves. The furniture and clothing are a total loss. The loss will amount to $2,000. Insured for $1,000 in the Gilmanton Mutual Company.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The picture-frame manufactory of TEFT, SCHWAUB & CO., in Canal-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $20,000; partially insured. Other parties lose about $10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The saw and grist mill of ELIJAH FITTS, at Amherst, was burned to-day. The loss is $15,000, and the insurance $7,500.

Removal of the National Capital—An Important Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

An enthusiastic meeting of citizens generally was held in the City Council Chamber tonight, to consider and take action upon the question of removing the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley. Some of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis were present. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted, one of which was:

> *Resolved*, That this meeting favors the calling of a National Convention at St. Louis for the purpose of a mutual consideration of the subject of the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, by chosen delegates from the States, and by thus doing hasten the final settlement of the question.

A committee of five was appointed, to which the whole subject should be referred, with authority to make all the proper arrangements for the holding of the Convention.

Accident on the Northern Missouri Railroad—Suicide of a New-Yorker in St. Louis—The Suit against the Contractor of the Union Pacific Road.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

A train of seventeen freight cars were completely smashed up on the Northern Missouri Railroad, ten miles west of Moberly, on Sunday. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000.

EDWARD H. HOYT, formerly of New-York, and recently from California, was found dead in his room yesterday. He had committed suicide by taking laudanum.

An Omaha dispatch of yesterday says: Seventeen car loads of butter was sent to California to-day. The attachment suit of DAVIS and associates against the contractor of the Union Pacific Railroad has been dissolved by Judge LAKE, and the property attached by the Sheriff ordered to be released. The suit will be continued in the District Court.

The Alabama Election—The Latest Returns.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Full returns from the Third Congressional District give HEFLIN (Republican) 260 majority over PARKINSON. The delegation will stand as follows: BUCK from the First District, BUCKLEY from the Second, HEFLIN from the Third and HAYS from the Fourth, all Republicans; DIX and SHERWOOD (Democrats) from the Fifth and Sixth Districts. This is a Democratic gain of two, the delegation in the Fortieth Congress being all Republicans. The vote in the State will be but little, if any, more than one-half that cast at the Presidential election.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Erie "Guerrillas" on the Susquehanna Road—Their Appearance.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The managers of the Erie Railway Company were busy this morning preparing to prosecute the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Very little trustworthy information concerning the position of the case can be ascertained, but, as is usual, in such affairs, the streets are full of rumors. It is known that two special trains, filled with workmen, or "guerrillas"—so called—left the city this morning before 9 o'clock, on the Albany and Susquehanna Road, in Erie Railroad cars. The first train took about 200, and the second train 150 men. They were under the charge of L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent of the Erie Railway, and H. D. V. PRATT, Division Agent. They took a good supply of flour and beef with them, and appeared more like men on a military expedition than a civil mission. Most of themen heretofore employed on this end of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad are now lying idle. Up to noon to-day no trains have arrived from Albany since yesterday morning. It is reported that the train which left this city last evening was seized at Afton by a large force of men in the Ramsey interest, and that their intention is to retake Binghamton if they find that they are strong enough.

Movements at Binghamton—Assistance of the Ramsey Party from Other Railroads—Reports and Rumors.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 10—P. M.

The absorbing subject of interest in this city is the Erie-Susquehanna Railroad war. It is in the mind of everybody, and little else is talked of or thought of, and the general anxiety has been intensified by the fact that all the operations here are conducted with great privacy, and that nothing is permitted to be known that the railroad officials and employes can withhold. Judge PECKHAM's order, requiring Mr. FISK to show cause on Aug. 13 why he should not be enjoined and restrained from taking any further steps in acting, or attempting to act, as receiver, also directs that the Sheriffs and other officers along the line shall, under no circumstances, enforce the order of Judge BARNARD, intended to give FISK possession of the road. The order was, yesterday morning, put on board the morning express train, to be delivered here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but information being conveyed to the conductor before his arrival here at Harpersville that the Erie Company had seized the offices, engines, &c., at Binghamton, the train returned and the order was not delivered. A telegram reached this city, however, announcing that the order had been issued, but that it had no legal force and could not successfully be opposed to the writ which Judge BARNARD had issued. There is a report, upon authority which gives it some plausibility, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has telegraphed to RAMSEY, giving him to understand that he can rely upon its support in his present attitude if he should need $1,000,000; and that the Delaware and Lackawanna, and its auxiliaries, have made a similar offer. The New-York Central Company is assisting RAMSEY.

The report that the train which left this city at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, in charge of CHAUNCEY GARDNER, was captured at Afton, is correct, as Mr. GARDNER, the conductor, returned here about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by ROSS MCNIEL, Stock Superintendent of the Erie Railway, who also accompanied the train. Messrs. GARDNER and MCNIEL are reticent about the reported difficulty, only saying they know nothing about it. The report that Engineer PITCHER, who went out with the train last night, was shot, is contradicted by them.

The Erie men who went up to take possession of the Albany and Susquehanna Road this morning are from Oswego and Susquehanna shops, and many of them are armed. Sheriff BROWN, who went out with the captured train last night, has not returned. In his action here yesterday he was governed by instructions telegraphed from Judge BARNARD, which forbid all persons interfering with JAS. FISK, Jr., as receiver of the Albany and Susquehanna Road. RAMSEY has about 1,000 anti-renters from Albany and Schenectady stationed at Afton, and the Erie forces, 600 or 700 strong, are near the tunnel, seventeen miles up the road. There are conflicting rumors about the burning of a bridge. One report says it was a small bridge between Afton and Bainbridge, while another says only a little trestle work was torn away near Afton. At 3:15 o'clock another train of about 200 Erie hands left on the Albany and Susquehanna Road. Two parties have gone since noon, making four in all to-day. The number of Fisk men now at the tunnel is 700 or 800. Colonel ROBIE has called out the Forty-fourth Regiment. The train with the men on board will start to-night. One hundred and fifty of the men, composing the Erie fighting corps, were armed with revolvers and it is reported that the Albany party is likewise armed. No serious collision has yet occurred.

The *Republican* of this evening says:

> "In view of the fact that the Judges of Albany sustain the movements of Mr. RAMSEY, while Mr. RAMSEY has control of the books and the records of the Company, including the transfer of stock, &c., it is very difficult to calculate the chances. Many are inclined to the opinion that the Erie has one of the most difficult tasks it ever undertook, with a fair prospect that it may not succeed at present, if at all. It has the advantage of a discreet and able management, and a majority of the Albany and Susquehanna Board of Directors, now enjoined from acting as such, is in its interest. On the other hand, through the failure of Mr. FISK to present certificates of stock purchases, even if he had them at the office of the Treasurer in Albany, whence he was ejected, there was no actual transfer, and on the books of the Company, the friends of Mr. RAMSEY have now, without any doubt, the legal controlling majority. If the present status is preserved, as it is quite possible it will be, the ensuing election must reinstate Mr. RAMSEY as President of the Company, with a Board of Directors which will act in harmony with him.

The city is full of rumors. The only trustworthy intelligence from the scene of operations is that at 8 o'clock the Erie men drove the other party into the tunnel. Some shots were fired, and one of the Erie party had his hand shattered by a shot. The militia from this city had just arrived.

The Two Armies in Position—The Capture of the Erie Locomotive—The Orders of the Different Officers.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The following is a summary of the operations along the line of the Susquehanna Railroad and in this city for the day: Master mechanic BLACKHALL, in command of 150 men, under direction of Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG, of the Ramsey section, at dawn this morning resumed his forward movement from Bainbridge. The enemy becoming alarmed had left the line clear to the tunnel, and consequently the deposed Ramsey officials were placed in occupation again. At 10 o'clock this morning each party stood watching the other at the tunnel, each fearing to begin hostile demonstrations, but at the same time evidently prepared for the worst. At 11 o'clock to-day the Erie force at the tunnel had been greatly augmented, occupying the entire ground. Governor HOFFMAN is at West Point. Comptroller ALLEN telegraphed to him to-day, representing the necessity for the interference of the strong arm of the State to repress disorder and prevent riotous demonstrations. The Erie locomotive, *Roswell McNeil*, which was captured at Bainbridge, arrived at the depot at 11:20 this A. M., and was received with great applause. The Sheriff of Otsego County came down to Colliers this morning in pursuance of the writ of assistance. He, with all the other Sheriffs along the line of the road, have doubtless been enjoined to-day.

The situation at the tunnel at 2 o'clock to-day was very interesting. The hostile forces are on the south side of the tunnel. The Susquehanna train lays before the station. The men are all there patiently waiting for the next move. Dispatches have been sent to all the stations between Oneonta and the tunnel to victual the army of occupation. The Erie raiders are encamped in a strip of woods on the curve below the station. The men are mainly mechanics. They say they have no disposition to fight, and prefer the quietude of the cool retreat they have found. Admiral FISK is directing their movements from this city. The raiders brought a telegraph instrument with them, but the wires having been cut on each side of them, communication was interrupted.

The Erie locomotive was thrown from the track by means of a new patent frog. At the same time the Susquehanna train, which was lying off on a side track, ran down behind the raiders, thus cutting off their return. By this manœuvre not only the locomotive, but the men with it, were captured. The prisoners are at Bainbridge under parole. The Sheriff of Broome County was with the party, and was immediately served with an injunction order. When the raiders reached Afton, on their first trip up, Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG telegraphed them that if they advanced it would be at their peril. It was this that caused their retreat. They afterward advanced, however, being reinforced. A construction corps has been sent out with orders to take up the track and tear down the trestles wherever necessary. The trestles this side of the tunnel have been removed. They can be replaced in a few hours. A public meeting will be held to-night, in front of the Exchange building, to give expression to the views and sympathies of our citizens.

A Fight at the Tunnel—Collision of Locomotives—Movements of the Militia.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10—Evening.

About the time the militia from here arrived at the tunnel near Harpersville, the Erie men attacked the other party and drove them through the tunnel. A locomotive was taken through and came into collision with another locomotive at the other end. The Ramsey men then attacked the Erie men and drove them back. Each party now hold possession of one end of the tunnel. In the skirmish, several persons were badly hurt, among them a Mr. SIMPSON, conductor on the Erie Road, who was severely pounded with clubs and stones. Everything is now quiet, and both parties are waiting for daylight. A provision train leaves here at 6 o'clock in the morning to supply the militia and the Erie men.

Hearing on the Receivership Question—Fisk again Arrested—Mass Meeting of Citizens in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Surrogate LAWTON commenced hearing testimony in the case of the receivership this afternoon. The only fact established was, that the papers making PRUYN receiver were filed Saturday morning about 8:30 o'clock. FISK was arrested this afternoon on a charge of conspiracy against the interests of the road. He gave bail to appear at the next term of the Court of Sessions.

A meeting of citizens, called by the Ramsey interest, was held this evening in front of the Exchange, and was attended by about 500 people. THOMAS W. OLCOTT presided, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents. Mr. RAMSEY was the first speaker, and spoke at some length, detailing the proceedings already published, and denouncing the machinations of the Erie party. He was followed by others in a similar strain.

Action of Governor Hoffman—An Order Telegraphed to the Sheriffs Along the Line of the Road.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 10—Evening.

Governor HOFFMAN arrived in town at 10 o'clock to-night, and immediately telegraphed the following order to the Sheriffs along the line of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad:

"The military should not interfere except it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of public order. In view of the complication of the affair, I advise and order that whenever either party to the dispute is in actual possession of any office or property of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, claiming to hold the same under any judicial order, that such party shall be protected in such possession until the question in dispute shall be finally adjudicated by the Courts. Any other course will lead to unnecessary strife and confusion. It cannot be possible for any Sheriff to decide, under the circumstances, which of the judicial orders are regular and which are not, and the manifest duty of the public authorities is to protect the party in possession under judicial order. If the interruption in public travel continues, and tumult, riot and resistance to authority is imminent, I will declare the whole district affected to be in a state of insurrection, and will take possession and control of the road, and to that end, if necessary, will call out the whole military force of the State."

The Jail Delivery in Baltimore—Recapture of Some of the Escaped Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Three of the prisoners who escaped from jail last night, were recaptured in this city today, and the remainder at Union Bridge, Carroll County, Md., excepting DENNIS, of the Harnden Express robbers, who is still at large. HOFFMAN, the other Express robber, who escaped last night, was one of the party taken at Union Bridge.

Ohio Politics—Movements of the Democrats.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Democratic State Central Committee, the members of which are arriving for the meeting to-morrow, are discussing the feasibility of the Committee taking upon themselves the responsibility of nominating a candidate for Governor in place of General ROSECRANS. It is not improbable that the Committee to-morrow will make nominations.

Arrival of Hon. John Young at Montreal—His Connection with the Proposed New Cable.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Hon. JOHN YOUNG has returned from England, and is said to have been successful in starting a company in Copenhagen to lay a submarine cable from Northern Europe to America, *via* the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland.

The Kentucky Election—Returns from Eighty Counties.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The returns from eighty counties of Kentucky give TATE, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, a majority of 49,525. The Lower House consists of eighty-one Democrats and five Republicans.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$45,500,000
Loans	103,804,554
Specie	2,365,920
Legal Tenders	10,719,569
Due from other banks	15,064,942
Due to other banks	13,784,288
Deposits	36,849,449
Circulation	25,271,623

Governor Senter at Nashville, Tenn.—His Reception.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

A special train went from this city this afternoon to receive Governor SENTER, who was on his return to Nashville from East Tennessee. A congratulatory speech was made at Murfreesboro by W. G. BRIEN, which was responded to by Governor SENTER. The return train arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, and Governor SENTER was escorted to the hotel by a large and enthusiastic procession. The reception was unusually brilliant.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Meeting—No Business of Importance Transacted—Army and Navy Orders—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The much-talked-of Cabinet meeting took place to-day. All the Secretaries were present except Messrs. BOUTWELL and HOAR, and these gentlemen were represented by their respective Assistants. It turns out that all the speculations on the proceedings and business likely to come up and to be discussed were nothing but speculations, pure and simple. Reconstruction, there is authority for stating, was not touched on. Cuba was not mentioned. The seizure of the Spanish gunboats was not alluded to. In fact nothing that the prophets said would occur took place. Only the usual routine department work was transacted. By to-morrow night the President and the Secretaries, except possibly Mr. CRESWELL, will have left town. Secretary ROBESON left this evening on his trip to the Navy-yards.

PERSONAL.

Mr. LEMUS, the Cuban Envoy, has returned to Washington.

At Virginia, Tenn., the residence of Congressman STOKES, the vote stood eighty-one majority in favor of SENTER. In the Seventeenth District, Nashville, ANDREW JOHNSON and Parson BROWNLOW received one vote each for the position of "flater" to the State Legislature.

Judge BARRON, Fifth Auditor, leaves here tomorrow for Wisconsin, to be gone about four weeks. Mr. BARRON is a prominent politician in that State, and will take part in the approaching Gubernatorial Convention.

PETER J. SULLIVAN, late United States Minister to Bogota, is among the recent arrivals.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were announced to-day: C. M. FELIX PETARD, to be Consul for the United States at Strasbourg; ROBERT HAWLEY, Postmaster at Williamsport, Penn.; CHAS. E. BRISTOL, Postmaster at Ansonia, N. Y.; MICHAEL J. GRIFFITH, Postmaster at Fredericksburg, Va., *vice* CHARLES WILLIAMS, suspended.

M. EMERSON has been appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Genesee, N. Y., *vice* THOMAS PARSONS, suspended.

NATHAN BLAKELY has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of the lands subject to sale at Beatrice, Nebraska.

MR. CLARKE AND THE KANSAS INDIANS.

Representative CLARKE, of Kansas, had a long interview to-day with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to Indian matters in the West, and particularly in Kansas and the Indian territory. He submitted to the Commissioner a full statement of his recent conference with the Osage Chiefs, and, in view of the rapid settlement of their reserve by the whites, urged that the Department proceed at once to ascertain the wishes of the Indians in regard to their removal South, and the sale of their present reserve to the Government, to be opened to white settlers only. He urged that this action be taken in time to report at the next session of Congress, so that the necessary legislation can be had. Commissioner PARKER stated that steps would be at once taken to fully investigate the case, to ascertain the wishes of the Indians in reference to their removal, and that he would submit the whole matter to Congress at its next meeting.

CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF THE NAVY VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Navy has made the following changes in the names of vessels, to conform more fully with the law: *Arizona* to *Nevada*, *Hecla* to *Nebraska*, *Hercules* to *Oregon*, *Thunderer* to *Massachusetts*, *Astoria* to *Omaha*, *Cambridge* to *Congress*, *Detroit* to *Canandaigua*, *Achilles* to *Modoc*, *Ætna* to *Nansett*, *Argus* to *Keka*, *Atlas* to *Nahant*, *Castor* to *Mahopac*, *Spitfire* to *Suncook*, *Stromboli* to *Wassuc*, *Tartar* to *Yazoo*, *Tempest* to *Yuma*, *Nemesis* to *Wyandotte*, *Vixen* to *Osceola*, *Tornado* to *Winnebago*.

ARMY.

The following army officers have been relieved from duty in the Indian Bureau and ordered home to await orders: Major Henry Douglass, Superintendent, and Captains T. Ten Eyck, C. H. Carlton, C. I. Wilson, and Lieutenants George H. Zeigler, J. K. Beyers, W. W. Fleming, C. T. Speer and Wm. R. Maize, Agents. Second Lieutenant Wm. E. Rodgers, of the Engineer Corps, has resigned.

The following have been relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy and ordered to their proper stations: Major A. K. Arnold, of the Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels George A. Kenset, of the Fifth Artillery; J. M. L. Hildt and Jacob F. Kent, of the Third Infantry; John S. Poland, Sixth Infantry, and First Lieutenant H. B. Kerr, First Artillery.

The Secretary of War orders the following from the United States Military Academy on the 28th inst., and to report by letter to the Chief Engineer for assignment: Brevet Major W. H. H. Bengaurd, First Lieutenants M. R. Brown and Henry M. Adams.

The following are ordered to report at West Point on the 28th: Captain Garret J. Fydecker, of the Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant Richard C. Churchill, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenants Wm. F. Starring, Seventh Infantry, Jas. M. Marshall, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieutenant D. W. Payne, Engineer Corps; Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalf, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant Robert Fletcher, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant A. N. Payson, Engineer Corps; Brevet Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass.

A general order just issued from headquarters of the army, states at the request of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and by direction of the Secretary of War, attention of officers of the army is called to a statement of the former. That the practice of drawing pay twice for the same time and refunding at some subsequent period, has lately been of such frequent occurrence, and perpetrated under such circumstances as to preclude the supposition of inadvertence or mistake, but rather of deliberate intention. Every officer's pay account contains the certificate that the officer has not already received pay for the same period. If, therefore, an officer signs two sets of pay accounts for the same month, one set must be false; and if the name and facts reach the headquarters of the army, as they will through the Paymaster-General, the officer will be tried by a General Court-martial under the fourteenth article of war.

NAVY.

Commander H. B. Lowry, United States Navy, is ordered to take command of the *Severn* on the 23d inst. The following officers have been ordered to the *Severn*, which is to be the flag-ship of Admiral Poor, and will sail in a few days for Cuba: Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Woodrow; Lieutenants, J. E. Noelland, E. L. Amory; Master, W. W. Gillpatrick; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. J. Balin; First Assistant Engineer, Geo. Barnass; Second Assistant Engineer, R. B. Hine; Chaplain, M. C. Bullam; Boatswain, James C. Watson; Gunner, Robert H. Cross; Sailmaker, Samuel Tatem.

Captain B. M. Stembel is ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at Boston. Commander Francis M. Ramsey is ordered to Ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard. Commander R. F. T. Lewis is ordered to the command of the *Resaca*. Master Eugene B. Thomas is ordered to Washington for examination for promotion. Paymaster McKean Buchanan is ordered to special duty at Boston. Paymaster John H. Stephenson is ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont* on the 20th inst. Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Brown is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington. Captain C. H. B. Caldwell is detached from the command of the naval station at Boston, and ordered to the *Severn* as Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic fleet on the 23d inst. Lieutenant Commander Norman H. Farquar is detached from the Boston Navy-yard; Lieutenant A. H. Wright from the receiving ship *Vermont*; Lieutenant E. S. Houston from the receiving ship *Vandalia*; Master John C. Soley from the *Nipsic*; Ensign E. H. Leutze from the *Vermont*; Surgeon A. H. Price from the Naval Hospital at Washington, and all ordered to the *Severn* on the 23d inst. Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson ordered from the Naval Academy to the *Severn*, as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron. Paymaster Edward Foster from the receiving ship *Vermont* to the *Severn*, and Fleet Paymaster of the Squadron. Chief Engineer Montgomery from the Navy-yard at Mare Island on the 21st of September next.

Commodore Augustus L. Case has been ordered to perform the duties of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation during the absence of Commodore James Alden.

Commodore M. Smith will perform the duties of the Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Mr. Robeson.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Woman's Rights and Their Chances in England.

Political Condition of the French Empire.

London Gossip Concerning the Rival Boat Crews.

HORRORS OF A POLISH NUNNERY.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, which left Livpool July 31 and Queenstown Aug. 1, and the *Westphalia* from Hamburg July 28 and Havre July 31, arrived at this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by two days than that at hand by the *City of Antwerp*. The Captain of the *Westphalia* has our thanks for late Continental papers.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Season—American Topics—Women's Rights—The Princess of Wales—The International Boat Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

The weather has been warm and dry through all but the first week of July. Now the skies are overcast, and heavy rains have fallen. The hay harvest has been immense. Peas and beans were never better, and the root crops are all that could be desired. Even the wheat fields seem to have made up for lost time, and headed heavily, and some in sight are quite ripe for the harvest. In London the effect of the hot weather has been to drive crowds into the country, to the sea-side and to the Continent. Paris is reported "full of English Misses, Godams and gentil's babys." I quote *La Liberte*, and the English, so particular in their behavior at home, are said by the French journal to walk through the streets of Paris eating pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, because they have none at home. No gooseberries! But it must be allowed that Paris is a good place for fruit. Cherries this year have been so plentiful as to sell at the rate of four pounds for a penny. The old English price was a penny a pound.

The heated term has filled the bathing places on the French coast, where the water has been very warm. I have no news of its effects upon the bathers, but so many oysters in the artificial oyster beds have been stewed by the heat of the sun, that one proprietor, the sister of FANNY ELLSLER, has lost two or three millions—of francs. This is bad news every way. The French do not like oysters roasted in the shell—in England they will be dearer than ever.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The ceremony of unvailing the Peabody statue in London gave Mr. MOTLEY the opportunity of making one of the neatest of speeches, one which must gratify everybody and offend nobody. He was epigramatic, he quoted SHAKESPEARE, and he made a joke which had the additional merit of being a very good bull. He said he could never tell whether the statue looked more like Mr. PEABODY, or Mr. PEABODY like the statue. But you must go to the House of Commons for genuine Irish bulls; like the one among the congratulations on the happy dispatch of the Irish Church bill, when an Irish member felicitously observed that its passage had broken down the bridge which had so long separated Catholics from Protestants. Mr. STORY, the sculptor, was called on for a speech; but he only pointed to his work, and said that must speak for me. The Prince of WALES made us all happy by saying that the feelings he entertained personally toward America were the same as they ever were. He can never forget the reception he had nine years ago, the dinners he ate, and the balls he danced at, and it is his earnest wish and hope that England and America—an Englishman always says "I and Smith"—may go hand in hand, like two pretty twin children, in peace and prosperity. [Prolonged cheers.]

It is the fashion, just now, to go hand in hand with America. The *Economist* says of the recent contest between the Lords and Commons:

> "Just at this moment the tendency to regard the United States as a great example is at its height; rightly or wrongly the world regards them as a great 'success,' to be studied if not imitated, to be counted with if not copied; and this necessarily weakens the House of Lords, because the aristocratic part of our institution is exactly that most contrary to Americanism in politics, and most of all odious to such as are penetrated by it."

This reminds me of the *Spectator's* comment on the jubilant transformation scene. The Ministry abated their price by an infinitessimal sum to make a loophole for the dignity of the Lords, and the Lords have accepted the loophole with enthusiasm, and crept through it with unaffected joy. This, the *Spectator* remarks, is a profoundly English end to a menacing situation; the English people thoroughly enjoy an all-but catastrophe which fails of being a catastrophe because principle breaks down under the strain, and that is what they extol as statesmanship.

The *Saturday* never misses a chance of saying something "nasty" about Mr. GLADSTONE, and of this general pacification it says "he seemed to take a kind of fulsome delight in humbling himself and begging everybody's pardon for having had so entirely his own way."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

If the Irish Land Question is the most important one down for the next session of Parliament, that of female suffrage or woman's rights generally will scarcely be second. A meeting held a few days ago in the metropolis to advance this interest surprised everybody by the number and distinction of its male adherents. A volume of essays has recently been published on the same subject, by both masculine and feminine writers, which is attracting attention. I see it stated that ladies in New-York have largely taken to reporting for newspapers, and the special aptitude of ladies for such an occupation ought long since to have been recognized and utilized. Who so accurate in observation, so faithful in remembering, so skillful in reproducing? At a single glance a lady will take in every article of dress, form, color, probable cost, and all the minutest particulars. Without making a note, she can report the longest conversations, with amplifications, elaborations, and explanations when needed. She gathers up the floating gossip of a whole village, and condenses it into a half-hour's graceful chat at the tea table, or puts it all in an eight-paged letter to her bosom friend. Why not in a newspaper? There she has just the delicate spice of innocent malice which makes her newspaper correspondence, and will make her reporting so interesting and inimitable. There is no question that women are adapted to a much broader sphere of usefulness. Their admirable talents are wasted on lap dogs, novel writing, and flirtation; they tease their friends and torment their husbands, when they might, as newspaper reporters, leader writers, and politicians, give vivacity and grace to journalism, and make politics and society doubly interesting.

In the mean time, Edinburgh has followed the example of Paris in admitting ladies to the regular study of medicine.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Heat and hard work have once more prostrated not only Mr. GLADSTONE, but that most popular, because simple, kindhearted and beautiful of Princesses, the Princess of WALES, and her physicians have sent her off to some "bad" place in the Black Forest of Germany. What she has had to go through in public is quite sufficient to account for her exhausted condition. She has visited town after town in the north, from Manchester to Hull, surrounded by immense crowds of people more or less enthusiastic, loyal and tipsy—by great populations, that it must pain the heart of any human person to look at, who in some cases surged round her as frightfully as did the London mob at her first entry into the metropolis, and trampled each other underfoot with fatal results, as on the night of her marriage, when twenty-seven persons were crushed in the crowded London streets—mostly women and children. What a life for the pale and lovely lady, when you think of it! The last feather was the part she took in the annual Dramatic Festival at the Crystal Palace. This money-getting *féte* was this year reformed—not too soon. The humors of a country fair had grown too blackguard. The more reputable actresses had declined any longer to exhibit themselves off the stage, chaffing for two days with all the roughs and riff-raff of London. So they got up a scrappy dramatic performance, which not one in ten could hear, and announced that any lady and gentleman who would make up a purse of two guineas should be presented, in the presence of thirty thousand people to the Prince and Princess of WALES. Anybody, we are told, can walk into the White House at Washington, call for refreshments, and shake hands with the President—free gratis. England, being a nation of shopkeepers, a presentation to Royalty costs two guineas. So, in a long procession, the commercial couples marched up and mounted the dais. Some stumbled, some stood and stared their money's worth, some hastily handed the cash to the lovely Princess and precipitately fled. All stood straining their eyes to have the best and longest possible look at the future sovereigns. It was very kind and gracious of their Royal Highnesses, no doubt—but who, I wonder, suggested the idea of finding in H. R. H. the Princess of WALES a substitute for the touting ballet girls of past seasons, who sold us their photographs, and whatever else we wanted, for the benefit of the Dramatic College of decayed actors.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The season hasgone with the fight over the bill. In ten days Parliament will be prorogued, and London empty of all who are able to get out of it. The interest of the few remaining millions will then concentrate upon the international boat race between Oxford and Harvard, a few miles up the river. The Harvard boys, who are declared to be marvelous specimens of manly beauty, have a nice house by the riverside at Putney, with a garden running down to the water, and they are trying their boats—trying the Thames—getting the bearings, and going into regular training. The Oxford crew has its own little villa, lent to them by the proprietor, not far distant, and the trains, omnibuses and steamers already carry hundreds of people daily, who take a pleasant trip into the prettiest suburbs of London to get a glimpse of the rival crews. The betting men are eagerly studying the prospects and chances. They are wary now, but as the excitement rises great sums will be ventured, and then will come the desperate desire to win. The betting men who would not hesitate to poison a horse or his rider, will do their possible to foul a boat. I believe, however, that every effort will be made to give the Harvard boys fair play, and that it would be satisfactory to many to have Oxford beaten, because they think it would please the Americans. So the Harvard crew will steer around all sorts of currents. If the day could be fixed the river banks would be as crowded as the Epsom Course on Derby day. As it is to be the first fine day of four, there will be no lack of spectators.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Political Condition of the Empire—Morality of Paris and the Provinces—The Case of the Transcontinental Railroad—Musical Gossip—Fine Arts—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 27, 1869.

All are looking forward here with anxiety to the approaching meeting of the Senate. On the results of its deliberations may be said to depend the fate of the Empire. If it attempts to curtail the concessions announced in the Imperial message it will find itself in immediate conflict with the Corps Legislatif, and the consequences of such a struggle cannot but prove fatal to the dynasty. Its hesitations and resistance will be attributed to the malign influence of M. ROUHER, or rather to that of the Sovereign himself, who, in conferring the Presidency of the Senate on that unpopular statesman, has already raised suspicions of the sincerity of his purposes.

The course pursued by the *Tiers Parti*, or the constitutional opposition, as it should more properly be termed, has been so moderate and prudent that it affords no pretext for a party diversion which might relieve the Government for a time of the necessity of complying with the national demands. In presence of the gravity of the situation, even the "Irreconcileables" are compelled to acknowledge the impolicy of formulating any line of conduct which events might force them to modify or abandon. They have adopted the plan of declaring their opinion of the situation individually to their constituents, but they form no programme. By pursuing this course they have given violent displeasure to the *Rappel* and other organs of their party, but there is no doubt that they have done that which was most prudent under the circumstances. But the very wisdom and moderation manifested by the two independent sections of the Chamber render the task of the Government more difficult and dangerous. If it fails in satisfying the national expectations it will find arrayed against it in the Legislative Body, not an opposition divided among themselves, but a compact and powerful majority. An appeal to the country, by means of a dissolution or a plebiscite would only render its position worse. Then but one of two alternatives would be left—another *coup d'état* or abdication. It is to be hoped that the Emperor will not push matters to either extreme. There is no reason why the interests of his people and his dynasty should not be made to work harmoniously together. In Austria the Imperial system has been converted into one of the most rational, beneficent and popular of Governments. Why should NAPOLEON, with that example before him, hesitate to pursue a course which will not merely give him present tranquility, but afford him a guarantee for the perpetuation of his dynasty?

MORALITY OF PARIS AND THE PROVINCES.

In view of the acerbity which characterizes from time to time the discussions in the journals on your side regarding the relative morality of town and country, the following statistics touching the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births in Paris during the year 1867—the latest on the subject—will perhaps have some interest for your readers:

Legitimate children	39,572
Natural children	15,472
Total births in 1867	55,044

You will see from this that the proportion between the legitimate and natural children is as 2.56 is to one, or in other words, there is born in Paris for every one natural child, two and a half legitimate.

Out of the 55,044 natural and legitimate children, there were 27,789 boys and 27,255 girls. The number of still-born children was 4,234, and the total number of deaths, 43,415. The births therefore exceeded the deaths by 11,629, which are to be carried to the account of the increase of population. Now let us turn to the statistics of population of the eighty-nine departments of France for the year 1865, also the last to be got at, and we find the births thus enumerated:

Legitimate children	928,749
Natural children	77,004
Total births	1,005,753
Total deaths	921,887

It would result from the above statement that in the eighty-nine departments of France the proportion of legitimate to illegitimate births is much larger than in Paris. In fact, there is only one natural child born there to twelve legitimate children. If from this calculation the natural children born in the twelve principal cities are deducted, there would be only one natural child to every thirty legitimate children born in the provinces.

This statement will, I know, be acceptable to some of your country readers. They should remember, however, that one of the principal causes of the above results is the constant influx of provincials into the large cities where their conduct is for a time secure from observation.

CASE OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The suit instituted by the directors of the Transcontinental Railway against Messrs. MALESPINE, CLUSERET and WARREN was opened on Friday last for the plaintiffs by the eminent advocate, M. PLOCQUE, before the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, which, it should be stated for the information of your readers, has a civil as well as criminal jurisdiction. The case did not come on until a late hour of the day, but sufficient time, however, remained for M. PLOCQUE to conclude his opening statement. After giving the history of the line to the Pacific, which has just been completed, he stated that Southern interests demanded the construction of a competing line, and that General FREMONT originated the scheme when he was started for President. It was now in progress of construction and it became necessary to raise money for the purchase of the rails and the rolling stock, for which purpose the bonds of the Company had been offered for sale in the French market. These bonds were amply secured by first mortgage bonds on the road, concessions of land and other guarantees. To the question of the existence of guarantees by the Federal Government as affirmed in the prospectus of the Company, the learned advocate, however, made no allusion. He laid great stress on the fact that the money raised in France by the sale of the bonds of the road was not to leave that country. He said there was a large number of persons interested in attacking this Company. In the first place the North generally was angry at the South having a line of its own to the Pacific, and would oppose it by every means in its power. Secondly, the bankers were opposed to it because they were not allowed to have a finger in the pie, and, thirdly, all the people holding property along the Northern road were hostile to it, because they were afraid the lands of the Southern road would get into the market and deteriorate the value of their own. These various coalesced interests had found defenders, who were disposed not merely to attack the undertaking but the promoters. Prominent among these was General CLUSERET, who owed his position in the United States Army to General FREMONT, and who showed his gratitude to the latter by circulating libels against him. General CLUSERET had been most unscrupulous in his statements, and had gone so far as to assert in a letter to the President that his expulsion from France was the result of intrigues with powerful parties, and had been brought about to hush up disclosures which he (CLUSERET) was prepared to make in relation to the road. He read extracts from the articles written by Messrs. MALESPINE, CLUSERET and WARREN to show that they were not legitimate inquiries, made in a proper spirit of argument and elucidation, but were equally malicious in spirit and groundless as to their facts. He announced that he had a number of important English documents in support of his case, which he had not been able to get translated in time for the opening of the case, but which would be ready in a day or two. On the application of counsel for the plaintiff, the case was adjourned over to Friday next. General FREMONT was in Court part of the time. I shall continue to send you abstracts of the proceedings, as the papers here are not allowed to publish reports of them.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The *concours* between the Orpheon, Harmonic and other musical societies, which has been looked forward to with so much interest, came off this week in the Imperial Park of St. Cloud, and attracted a vast crowd of auditors. The buildings, or rather tents, in which the various competitions took place were, however, unfortunately placed so near that at times the music of the choruses and instruments frequently crossed and drowned each other. The *concours* of the Orpheons was considered far from being satisfactory, and after three different deliberations the jury, presided over by M. AMBROISE THOMAS, decided not to award the prize of the division of excellence. The other medals were divided between the Orpheons of Dieppe, les Enfans de Lutece l'Orphelinat de Versailles, the Saint Cecile de Noyon, the Choral Saint Michel, the Choral Monsion, the Society of Fontainebleau, and the Orpheons, of Champigny and of Dreux.

The prize of excellence, the only prize in the section of wind instruments, was awarded to the Fanfare de Tours sur Marne, that of harmony to the band of Saint Germain en Lage. The other first prizes were won by the Harmonic de Montmartre, the Saint Cecile Nazentaise, the Harmonic d'Ezy and the Society of Saint Paul de Gaillardon. The *fête* terminated by a grand banquet, at which the Prefet of the Seine and Oise presided, and to which the members of the jury, the Press and the Presidents of the societies which had taken part in the *concours* were invited.

It is announced by one of the journals here that THEODORE WACHTEL has been tempted by the offers of an American impresario to accept an engagement for the United States. I hope the statement is true, but I doubt it, as the great singer is both rich and lazy, and has no occasion to augment his wealth to undertake so fatiguing an engagement as a tour through the States would prove to him.

FINE ARTS.

The grand quinquennial prize of 100,000 francs, founded by the Emperor, to be awarded for the best work in painting, sculpture or architecture, is this year open for competition for the first time. Owing to the jealousies prevailing among the members of the three professions, it is thought that the jury will be unable to come to any decision, and that the prize will have to be held over until next year, when a better feeling may prevail.

The groups and statues which ornament the ground plan of the *façade* of the new opera house have just been uncovered to public view. The four groups represent the Drama, by M. PERAULT; Dancing, by M. CARPEAUX; Music, by M. JOUFFRAY, and Declamation, by M. GUILLEAUME. Examined close, they are works of merit, but as features of the great building they are wanting in boldness and effectiveness.

PERSONAL.

General BANKS has left for Brussels and Germany, and General SCHENCK leaves for Switzerland the day after to-morrow. The last ascent of Mont Blanc was made on Monday, the 19th of July, by an American gentleman—Mr. M. H. ARMOT, of New-York.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Additional Intelligence as to the Movements of the Crews.

From the Daily News, July 30.

Under the able guidance of HENRY KELLEY the Harvard crew are continuing their daily practice. Yesterday, shortly before noon, they went out for about three-quarters of an hour, rowing up from Simmons' boat-house against the ebb at slack water to just below Hammersmith Bridge, returning with the tide before the flood set. The water was without a ripple, and apparently most admirably adapted to the specialties of the long, round-bottomed, canoe-like craft they have brought with them from the other side of the Atlantic. The first lesson which their experienced mentor is endeavoring to inculcate is not so much rapidity as regularity, equality in the time and length of the stroke being far more important in a race than rapid and uneven dashes. There was no attempt at display in the morning performance. A good pace was maintained, but nothing more, and a stranger watching from the shore would scarcely have recognized the picked rowing crew of the American University in the unostentatious five which KELLEY in his skiff was coaching over a small portion of the lists that are to be. In the evening, shortly before the top of the flood, there was a somewhat more real attempt to measure the course with the capabilities of the men. With the exception of one or two eights, a four, and half a dozen singles or pairs, of the London Rowing Club—out in compliment rather than anything else—the river was clear. The shores on either side were equally quiet, for no one seemed to know when the trial spurt would take place, consequently a better opportunity could scarcely have offered to the American crew of trying what they could do. They were not long in showing that they know how to row, and that it will not be by second-rate men that they are beaten, if beaten they are destined to be. They started from the boat-house quietly, but in a few seconds they were at thirty-six strokes per minute, increasing the pace at the Crab Tree to thirty-eight, which was maintained through Hammersmith Bridge and past the Doves. Their stroke is somewhat peculiar, and differs both from that of the Oxford and Cambridge crews, as well as the ordinary recognized Thames stroke. They drop the blade of the oar into the water almost perpendicularly, and in lifting it out feather it but slightly, their style as well as the trimming of their boat being much more after the fashion of the Tyne than the Thames watermen. The four rowers entered for the approaching contest are evidently equal to any amount of endurance. They are tall, wiry fellows, all muscle and sinew, with not an ounce of superfluous flesh, and their coxswain, though as a matter of course of lighter weight, possesses an American shrewdness of expression which promises to be quite equal to all the difficulties of impeding craft or would-be foulings on the eventful day. The spurt of last night was up to Barnes, where, after a short rest, they turned back, and reached Putney in a little more than an hour from the time of starting, without showing the slightest sign of fatigue. The Hammersmith long-shore people say that the current odds of six to four on Oxford is far from "the correct card," and prophesy a very close race; but until the Oxford crew shows upon the course it is somewhat premature to hazard an opinion.

From the Daily News, July 31.

Satisfied with the result of their exertions on Thursday, as evidenced by their improved position in the speculative market, or deterred by the threatening clouds which, from early morn till "dewy eve," overhung the atmosphere, the American champions devoted yesterday to quiet and repose. Those who went up to Putney and traversed the towing-path to Hammersmith Bridge in the expectation of seeing the selected of Harvard University at their mid-day exercise, were disappointed. KELLEY took a row up as far as Hammersmith Mall at the fall of the tide, and the very few who, braving wind and weather, were in skiff or wherry, afloat, or on foot or on horseback on the shore, anxious to gratify their curiosity and pass judgment on the coming event, by the evidence of one side only, looked in vain for the four-oared dark-colored outrigger which he is engaged to pilot. No one imagined that the exertions of the previous evening had fatigued the American crew. It would be difficult to imagine that a week's hard rowing could make the least impression upon such iron wire sinews as they seem to possess, and the only conclusion therefore, that could be drawn from KELLEY'S reply to anxious inquiries, to the effect that they would not be out till evening, was that however favorable "a southerly wind and a cloudy sky" may be for hunting in the months of October and November, they are not quite so suitable for boating in July, especially when there is just enough of the western breeze mingled with the soft zephyrs of the south to indicate the presence of a heavy rain, and when 75° in the shade, Fahrenheit, suggests the *dolce far niente* as preferable to all the honors that can be won by the exercise of bone and muscle. Shortly before high-water, however, the crew turned out, but without any attempt at display. Coached by KELLEY in his out-rigger, they paddled quietly up to Chiswick Eyot, not rowing with the tide, at a quiet pace, which any ordinary amateur four could easily have maintained or exceeded. But they are evidently rather measuring their ground than going in for display—satisfied that when the necessity for exertion comes, thews and sinews will not be wanting. The *laissez-faire* of yesterday was a little prejudicial to the prestige of the crew among the aquatic speculators of Putney, Hammersmith and Barnes.

From the Times, July 31.

The Oxford University crew have been in daily practice at Eton, under the able direction of Rev. EDMOND WARRE. To-day they leave Black Potts, the fishing villa placed at their disposal by Rev. Dr. HORNBY, Head Master of Eton, for Pangbourne, where they will find deeper water and a longer course. They have now dismissed their tub boat, and have got into a new four-oared racing boat, built by Messrs. SALTER, of Oxford. This boat is very long and very light, and therefore can scarcely be seen to advantage on such shallow water as she has hitherto been dipped in. Individual faults are gradually disappearing, and the crew are getting together in time and rowing. We understand that the weights of the crew remain on an average about the same. They are as follows:

	St.	Lbs.
Mr. F. Willan, Exeter College, (bow)	11	9
Mr. A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln College	11	7
Mr. J. C. Tinné, University College	13	7
Mr. S. D. Darbishire, Balliol Col., (stroke)	11	7
Mr. J. H. Hall, Corpus Christi Col., (cox.)	7	3

Mr. W. S. WOODHOUSE, University College, 11 stone, is the reserved man.

With the exception of Mr. DARBISHIRE, all are Etonians. For the sake of comparison, we insert the weights of the Harvard University crew:

	St.	Lbs.
Mr. A. P. Loring, (Captain and bow)	11	2
Mr. W. H. Simmons	13	0
Mr. Sylvester W. Rice	11	6
Mr. G. Bass, (stroke)	11	11
Mr. A. Burnham, (coxswain)	8	4

The Oxford crew are in excellent health and spirits. We hear that from this time forward they will be under the care of Mr. GEORGE MORRISON, who will, we may be sure, spare no pains to bring them to the post in satisfactory condition.

From the Morning Star, July 31.

The sight-seers at Putney were disappointed yesterday morning, the Harvard gentlemen departing from their programme and deciding not to go out till the evening—a rest which, considering the work they have done and the rough nature of the weather, we should not begrudge them. Notwithstanding the adverse criticisms passed upon them by many of the newspapers, it is generally conceded by men at the waterside that they will prove no mean opponents to the Oxonians, who, for a four, are certainly too heavy, and are as certainly at their best. That the Harvard men have much to learn cannot be denied; but while they have manifest defects they enjoy some advantages over our crew, the chief among which is their great strength.

POLAND.

Horrors of a Convent—Cruel Treatment of a Nun.

A Vienna paper gives a detailed account of the discovery and rescue of a nun from a Carmelite convent in Cracow. On Tuesday, the 20th ult., an anonymous notice reached the Criminal Court at Cracow to the effect that in the convent of the Carmelite barefooted nuns, one of the order, named BARBARA UBRYK, had been forcibly kept in close confinement in a dark cell for twenty-one years. The Vice-President of the Criminal Court, RITTER VON ANTONIEWICZ, immediately laid this information before a Judge of Inquiry, who, in company with the Public Prosecutor, repaired to the Bishop VON GALECKI, with the request to permit them to enter the convent. Having overcome the obstacles that were offered against their search, the representatives of the law discovered the particular part of the building where the unhappy woman was confined. The place was a cell. This cell, which was situated, at the extreme end of the corridor, between the pantry, close to the dung-hole, had a walled-up window and a double wooden door, in which there was a moveable grating, through which very probably food was handed in. Through a very small open window niche some rays of light could now and then penetrate into this dismal dungeon. The cell, seven paces long by six paces wide, was opened, but it is almost impossible to describe the view this piece of inquisition of the nineteenth century presented. In a dark, infected hole adjoining the sewer sat, or rather cowered, on a heap of straw, an entirely naked, totally neglected, half insane woman, who, at the unaccustomed view of light, the outer world and human beings, folded her hands and pitifully implored: "I am hungry, have pity on me; give me meat, and I shall be obedient * * * *." This hole, for it could hardly be called a chamber, besides containing all kinds of dirt and filth, and a dish with rotten potatoes, was deficient of the slightest accommodation. There was nothing—no stove, no bed, no table, no chair—it was neither warmed by a fire nor by the rays of the sun. This den the inhuman sisters who call themselves women, spiritual wives, the brides of Heaven, had selected as a habitation for one of their own sex, and kept her therein in close confinement for twenty-one years—since 1848. For twenty-one years the gray sisters daily passed this cell, and not one of them ever thought of taking compassion on this poor outcast prisoner. Half human being, half animal, with a filthy body, with thin knock-kneed legs, hollow cheeks, closely shorn dirty head, unwashed for years, came a horrible-looking being forward, such as DANTE in his wildest imagination was unable to picture. With her deeply sunk eyes staring on one spot knelt this wretched victim in her cell in the convent of the Carmelites. The Judge instantly ordered the nun to be clothed, and went himself for Bishop GALECKI. The Bishop was deeply moved, and, turning to the assembled nuns, he vehemently reproached them for their inhumanity. "Is this," he said, "what you call love of your neighbor! Furies, not women, that you are, is it thus that you propose to enter the kingdom of heaven?" The nuns ventured to excuse their conduct, but the Bishop would not hear them. "Silence, you wretches!" he exclaimed; "away out of my sight, you who disgrace religion." The father confessor, PIANTKIEWIZ, an old priest, who was present, dared to observe that the ecclesiastical authorities were aware of this scandal, whereupon the Bishop and prelate, SPITAL, denied his assertion, and at once suspended the father confessor, and also the superioress, who is descended from an honorable Polish noble family. The Bishop ordered Nun BARBARA UBRYK to be brought into a clean cell, and there to be dressed and nursed, which the lady superior obeyed very reluctantly. When the unhappy nun was led away she asked anxiously whether she would be brought back to her grave, and when asked why she had been imprisoned, she answered, "I have broken the vow of chastity, but," pointing with a fearfully wild gesture, and in great excitement to the sisters, "they are not angels." The investigation has commenced, but its progress is much impeded by difficulties on account of the strict rules of the order of the Carmelites.

A Genuine Excitement at Salem—Successful Raid of the State Constabulary—128 Barrels of Ale and Six of Whisky Seized.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 9.

A brewery, run by JOSEPH SHAW, has been in active operation on Union-street, Salem, without any license, for some time, turning out over 100 barrels of ale per week. About four weeks since, Deputy State Constable BOYNTON was offered $100 per month if he would exclude all ale of other manufacturers from that locality. The base bribe was indignantly refused by Captain BOYNTON, but on Tuesday last Mr. SHAW, the proprietor of the brewery, handed Captain BOYNTON an envelope with $100 inclosed, just as he was leaving the railroad station in the cars. Deputy BOYNTON immediately sent the money and a full statement of the affair to Major JONES, who at once issued orders for prompt action in the matter. Captain BOYNTON requested that the money might be appropriated to the fund in aid of the widows and children of our fallen dead in charge of Surgeon-General DALE. The necessary papers were obtained, and on Saturday last Deputy BOYNTON and his force proceeded to the brewery and seized the stock, amounting to 128 barrels of ale and six barrels of whisky.

The teamsters of Salem were afraid to handle the "critter," and refused to haul it away. Word was sent to Marblehead and four teams came over, but after their arrival the representations of the proprietor deterred them from touching it, and they returned to Marblehead. It was now late on Saturday, and the employes of the establishment left it in charge of Captain BOYNTON. After they left, Captain SMITH, one of the deputies, examined the boiler and found the water below the lower gauge, and seventy pounds of steam on. In a short time the boiler would have "gone up" sure, but Captain SMITH'S experience as an engineer came in play, and the danger was soon over.

Last evening a call was made at the brewery by an employe, who passed into the celler where some hundred barrels were stowed, and soon left. Deputy BOYNTON thinking of the boiler, immediately looked into the celler and found the water running with full force. The barrels were quickly hoisted out, and this morning the cellar would make an excellent swimming bath. Mr. SHAW requested last night that he be informed by the constables what they intended to do this morning. About 1 o'clock teams were on the spot from Lynn, and about three hours later the contraband goods were safely stored in a cellar on Essex-street, and Mr. SHAW was politely told by Captain BOYNTON that he had no further need of his establishment. Captain BOYNTON is deserving of credit for this prompt action.

The smaller establishments in the neighborhood will soon be looked after.

Narrow Escape from an Accident on the Central Road.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 9.

The "directors'" car of the Central Road passed through here yesterday, shortly after 1 o'clock, on its way west. Vice-President TORRANCE and other railroad officials were on board, destined to Buffalo. The party had a narrow escape while coming from Albany to this city. Just west of Schenectady a car loaded with iron was standing on the main track. Just before the "directors'" car reached the spot a down freight train had passed the car, and, while moving east, the engineer of the freight train saw the "special" coming, and having no red flag to show, got out upon his engine and made such signals that the engineer of the special train was led to believe that something was wrong, and immediately reversed his engine, and only succeeded in stopping his train when in close proximity to the loaded freight car. The "special" made fast time between this city and Fairport, running seventy-one miles in seventy-eight minutes.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore's Trip to Europe.

The Boston *Traveller* says that Mr. GILMORE'S trip to Europe is for the purpose of visiting the place of his birth, and reëstablishing his health, which has become greatly impaired, owing to his unceasing exertions in the cause of the great Peace Festival. He may, perhaps, during his absence, which will be three months, engage some talent, that may be available for concerts here the next season; but he has, at the present, no more connection with any proposed "grand musical festival" to take place in New-York next Summer, than we have. Some gentlemen of the stamp of CYRUS W. FIELD in New-York are anxious for a festival in that City to outdo the Boston Jubilee, if such a thing is possible; but at present it is all talk and a decided matter of uncertainty. If the festival should take place, however, there can be no doubt but that Mr. GILMORE'S experience would be made available by the Committee having the matter in charge. But up to this time not the first step has been taken in the matter, and Mr. GILMORE is assuredly not the man to commit himself to what will in all probability never be.

THE WALL-STREET USURERS.

Watts and Sage Sentenced to the City Prison—The Others Fined from $250 to $500 Each.

Notwithstanding it had been publicly announced more than a week ago that those who had pleaded guilty under indictments for usury would be sentenced on yesterday morning, few attending the Court (had not another case of some importance been pending) would have noticed anything in the attendance present to indicate that some of the most prominent men in the financial circles of the City were there awaiting sentence for a criminal offence. Certainly none who noticed the quiet and indifferent demeanor of the respectable-looking gentlemen who sat in the jurors' chairs, with their counsel by their side, would have supposed them guilty of any very high crime.

The argument in the *mandamus* case against the Excise Commissioners was, by his Honor Judge CARDOZO, suspended for a moment, while District-Attorney GARVIN arose and said that, in certain cases in which indictments had been found under the statute against usury, he noticed that the parties were present in Court, and he therefore moved that sentence be pronounced. He supposed, however, that before sentence was pronounced the parties would have some explanation to make, either in the form of affidavits or through their counsel.

Mr. POTTER then arose and read an affidavit on behalf of EDWARD R. JONES, his client, in which it was set forth that the loan which formed the subject matter of the indictment was not made directly by Mr. JONES to the witness examined before the Grand Jury, but was effected through the agency of a broker; that though the broker received one-eighth or one-sixteenth of one per cent. for the loan, yet the principal, his client, received no more than the legal rate of interest; that if the loan so made was an infraction of the Usury law, which might well be questioned, the prisoner was ignorant of it, for throughout his long business experience such transactions had not only not been punished, but have been on the contrary regarded as lawful and blameless, as his client supposed them to be. He denied, moreover, that his client had anything to do with any scheme formed for the purpose of locking up capital or money; that the receiver of the loan, so far from complaining of being aggrieved, has expressed himself as having been favored thereby.

Mr. BARRETT, counsel for HOWES & MACY, then arose, and read an affidavit in their behalf, setting forth that they had been doing business in this City in various capacities for forty-six years, and during that time, though they were aware that no civil remedy would lie for a usurious debt, yet they had never heard of a criminal statute against receiving more than the legal rate of interest, or of any person having been subjected to an indictment for a criminal offence therefor.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM then arose, and said he had been associated as counsel for HOWES & MACY at the solicitation of his friend, Mr. BARRETT, and on examining the indictments at the time, he felt constrained to give his judgment that they were defective, and consequently advised a plea of not guilty.

Subsequently, yielding to the advice of Mr. BARRETT, a plea of guilty was entered. He was confident, he said, that a perfect legal defence could be interposed, and if he did not mistake, a complete defence on the merits also could have been fully substantiated. He (Mr. GRAHAM) thereupon presented to the Court his views on the statutory crime of which his clients stood confessedly guilty. On this subject he said the community might be divided into three classes—first, those who believe that money should never be the subject of interest; second, those who think there should be a moderate compensation for its use; and, third, those who are opposed to any restriction of reward for its use. Mr. GRAHAM then read at length from Blackstone, (vol. 2, p. 454,) wherein the principle is laid down that the value of a loan of money depends on the degree of inconvenience to the lender, and the risk of recovering back the loan; and that in proportion as either or both of these increase or decrease, so the value of the loan is enhanced or diminished. During a period of thirty-nine years but a single case involving an enforcement of this statute can be found in the books, and during thirty-two years of that period half the statute had been swept away by act of the Legislature exempting corporations from its operation.

The Legislature having seen the propriety of allowing corporations to contract for losses without criminal restraint as to the amount of interest, it is reasonably to be presumed that when the matter is fairly represented to it, the Legislature will also remove this restraint from private individuals. As to what constitutes the crime of usury under the statute, he said in the case of Sumner *vs.* The People, 29 N. Y., 337, wherein a party having purchased a farm and failing to pay at the time agreed, he (the purchaser) signed a stipulated agreeing to pay the sum of $16 extra if he failed to pay his installment of $800 on a fixed day. This was held not to constitute usury because the party might have evaded its payment by paying the instalment at the time agreed upon. So too it was held that in order to constitute the crime of usury, the act of payment must be preceded or clouded by a specific contract for its payment. Without such antecedent contract the payment of a sum above the legal rate of interest will be regarded in law as a mere gift; and where a party, as is also laid down by BLACKSTONE, making the loan, has unusual trouble or labor in collecting the amount together, an amount of interest taken in excess of the legal rate, will be construed as legitimate remuneration for extra labor, and not as an infraction of the usury law.

The absence of an allegation in the indictment that there was an antecedent agreement to receive a usurious rate of interest, would have been a fatal objection on a motion to quash, and is properly pleadable now in arrest of judgment.

Under the law, when a broker lends money for a principal at a usurious rate of interest, the principal who receives the consideration and makes the advance is amenable to the law, and not the broker who effects the loan. These gentlemen are all brokers, and my clients, he said, MACEY & HOWES, are very extensive private bankers. They loan the money of their depositors, accounting to them for the proceeds, and such depositors, and not they, are subject to indictment, if any one. As a last consideration in determining the punishment to be inflicted in these cases if any, it must be remembered that this offence, if offence there be, is *malum prohibitu* and not *malum in se*. It involves no turpitude, no baseness, a mere technical violation of an obsolete statute, and the punishment, if any be deemed necessary, should be limited to a slight fine.

Mr. NOAH, counsel for GEORGE PHIPPS and DAVID M. MORRISON, then read an affidavit setting forth the utter ignorance of his clients of the existence of the statute and the want of any intention on their part to willfully violate the law, and urged that, under the circumstances, they ought not to be subjected to punishment for their act.

District-Attorney GARVIN said it was unusual for a prosecuting attorney under such circumstances to do other than move for judgment, and in this case he intended to do little else. These parties, however, had been indicted for a crime under our statute, of which they had plead guilty. If the statute was unnecessary or unjust the Legislature should be petitioned for its repeal, but while it remained on the statute book, it must be enforced; and if the Court thought the ends of justice would be met by the imposition of a slight fine, it was not for him to object. So, on the other hand, if the circumstances in any case demanded an example in the form of imprisonment, he hoped it would be inflicted. At the conclusion of the District-Attorney's remarks Judge CARDOZO, in passing sentence, spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF JUDGE CARDOZO.

My views have been slightly modified by the remarks of the learned counsel for the defendants, though I differ in some respects from the views which have been presented to me. I have given this subject my careful consideration. To the suggestion that the transactions were not of a usurious character, I have only to say that the offence stands confessed by a plea of guilty. I have not failed to give due weight to such of the considerations suggested as I think are entitled to any, including the circumstance that this is the first action, for a long period, taken by the Grand Jury in this county, upon this subject, and that thus, to some extent, offenders against this law may have fallen into the supposition that it might be violated with impunity. But while this may mitigate, it does not excuse the crime, and I have no right to say that an offence, even though it be not *malum in se*, is trivial and may be overlooked, which the Legislature, though several times urged, have refused to repeal the statute, has declared so important and serious that it is enjoined as a duty upon every Judge presiding at a Court of Oyer and Terminer specially to charge the Grand Jury to inquire as to its commission. The truth is, violations of this statute, like anything else which the law denounces as a crime, should be made odious. Either an act should not be legally a crime, or else it should be treated as such. These views, together with the great evil which was near being accomplished by the recent combinations to lock up money except at frightful rates of interest, threatening bankruptcy to very many commercial houses and great distress to the great masses of the community—the laboring and poorer classes especially—only averted by the timely hearkening of the Grand Jury to the instructions of the Court, and the presentment by them of these indictments, lead me to believe that while they may be very mild, it is my duty to impose such sentences, discriminating, of course, according to the information which I have carefully endeavored to acquire as to the circumstances of each case before me, as will operate as an admonition against future offences of this description. In other words, on this occasion, a just but only a mild sentence. But at the same time I must show—differing from the estimate of the effect of their respectability taken by one of the counsel—that persons of the position of the defendants have no immunity from punishment when they violate the law.

Under these views, I have concluded as follows, and such is the sentence of the Court:

EDWARD R. JONES was the first to plead guilty, and his example doubtless influenced most of the others, thus saving much public time, labor and expense. A fine of $250 will be a sufficient vindication of the law in his case.

DAVID M. MORRISON and GEORGE PHIPPS followed him speedily with pleas of guilty, and I am informed that they are not gross offenders against the law. A fine of $250 each is imposed on them.

EMANUEL KNIGHT came voluntarily into Court and surrendered himself before the warrant for his arrest was executed, and immediately plead guilty. He should therefore be placed in the same category with those previously mentioned, except that I understand his transactions have been much greater and his habit more inveterate. A fine of $500 is imposed on him.

RUSSELL SAGE was among the last to plead guilty, and, though there is but one indictment against him, I learn that there were a large number of charges on which the evidence was perfectly plain and conclusive, and that there is good reason to believe him to have been connected with the combination to lock up money which I have mentioned. I think, and such is the sentence, that, in addition to a fine of $250, he must be imprisoned in the City Prison for five days.

The same remarks apply, to some extent, to REUBEN W. HOWES, who, although but one indictment out of a great number of charges fully susceptible of proof has been found against him, while there has been two against his partner, CHARLES A. MACY, appears to have taken a more active part in such transactions than his partner, although I am not informed that he has been instrumental in the combination to lock up money. A fine of $500 is imposed on him.

CHARLES A. MACY is fined $400 on each indictment.

GEORGE WATTS' case differs somewhat from all the rest. He was among the last to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and I learn that he assumed a defiant air when the officer went to arrest him, telling him, based upon what he supposed to be technical errors, that if he executed the warrant, it would be at his peril. Mr. WATTS, I learn, belongs to a wealthy and influential family, but if, relying upon that circumstance, he supposed that he could occupy any position before the Court different from that of the humblest individual, he certainly was in error, and he, and others through him, must be taught that all are the same before the law, and that to the law the highest and the lowest must submit, and that the Judge who should distinguish in favor of wealth and position in the administration of justice, awarding a different sentence to one thus favored from what he would visit upon the lowest person arraigned for a similar crime, would bring disgrace on the Bench. The sentence in his case, therefore, is that he be fined $250 and be imprisoned in the City Prison for ten days. In each case the defendant will stand committed until the fine is paid.

The sentences having been pronounced, those on whom a fine was imposed promptly advanced and paid the amount, while Captain RYNDERS facetiously inquired among the bystanders if those sentenced to imprisonment were desperate men, for whose safe keeping extra precautions would be necessary. Others sympathized with them on the ground that they could not attend church on Sunday. In a few moments all had disappeared from Court, the resurrected law of usury was vindicated, and the light of the "usurers' ring" temporarily obscured.

Judge INGRAHAM, whose decision on usury, delivered in the Court of Appeals, was quoted by Mr. GRAHAM, was present, an interested spectator during the argument and sentence.

The Reported Failure of Bowers, Beeckman & Co.

It is by no means a settled fact that the suspension of the house of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & Co., dry goods dealers, at No. 61 Leonard-street, amounts to a total failure on the part of that firm. A report of the actual amount of the liabilities of the house is to be ready for presentation to its creditors in a few days, when it will be found that the alleged amount of indebtedness is much less than $2,500,000, the sum at first reported. The assets of the firm are large, and a moderate extension on the part of creditors will enable it to discharge all its liabilities. Several friends of the house have offered to make advances to enable it to resume operations, and the acceptance of these offers is now under consideration. The integrity and business capacity of the gentlemen composing the firm are not lessened in popular opinion because of the misfortune which has overtaken them. The suspension was brought about in consequence of their being compelled, in order to save the large advances made to mills for which they were agents, to take those mills and run them, whereby their capital was depleted, and heavy losses subsequently suffered by reason of a great decline in the price of domestic woolen goods. The wish is very generally expressed, and by some the prediction is confidently made, that the house will resume business operations at an early day.

The Humboldt Celebration.

The Committee for the celebration of the centennial birthday of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT on Sept. 14 next, and the erection of a monument to his memory in the Central Park, met at the office of Mr. FRED. KUEHNE, the Treasurer of the Committee, No. 51 Broad-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. E. DETMOLD presiding. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That a Finance Committee of three be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of completing the subscriptions and collecting the necessary funds.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements for the celebration, of three, be appointed by the Chair, with the power to increase their number.

A Committee of Finance was appointed—Messrs. W. T. Blodgett, Fred. Kapp and Fred. Kuehne—to whom was added Mr. Detmold, the Chairman of the General Committee. As Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Fred. Kapp, Professor H. Kearner and Fred. Kuehne were appointed, who added the following names to their number: Messrs. Thom. Warker, Th. Heidenfeld, A. Klamroth, Ch. S. Triata, Dr. Lellman and Wm. Steinway. The expenses for the monument, consisting of a colossal bronze bust of HUMBOLDT, representing him in the prime of his life, on a pedestal column of red granite, will amount to about $4,000, while the collections thus far made amount to only $2,987 50. The bust has been modeled at Berlin, and cast at Brunswick, Germany, and will be shipped for New-York on the 15th inst. The Committee of Arrangements will meet again on Thursday next, in order to decide finally upon the arrangements for the celebration. Humboldt celebrations will also be held in the following cities: San Francisco, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kansas; Davenport, Iowa; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Chicago, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Alton, Ill.; Belleville, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Nashville, Tenn.; Wheeling, West Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Charleston, S. C.; New-Orleans, La.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Trenton, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Hudson City, N. J.; New-Haven, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Proposed Change of Site—Action of the Committee of the Common Council.

The Committee of the Common Council appointed to confer with the representatives of the General Government in regard to the proposed change of site of the new Post Office, met again at 1 P. M. yesterday, Alderman WARD in the chair.

Mr. MULLETT, architect of the new building, said that some time ago Mayor HALL had suggested to him that a change of the site selected for the new Post Office would be advantageous. He (the speaker) concurred in this opinion. If a square plot of ground instead of a triangular one could be obtained, the building would be of better shape, and would be much less costly in proportion to its size than one erected in a triangular form. The building would also be handsomer and more convenient in every way. To the City, too, it would undoubtedly be an advantage to have a handsome and imposing public building. The case, he said, stood thus at present. The suggestions for the change of site of the building had been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and authority had been given for such change to be made. At the same time, if the City authorities desired the Government to retain the present location, it would be retained, and the work of erection would proceed. Some misapprehension, he said, existed as to the powers and duties of the Commission appointed by the Government to confer with the City authorities in regard to the change of site of the new building. That Commission was simply authorized to receive propositions, but not to negotiate. The Commission had reported that the change of site could not be effected without considerable delay. The Post Office Department were very anxious to have the building completed, and he had received peremptory orders to commence the work, and he should proceed unless he could be assured the City desired to give another site for the building.

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON said that no effort had been made by the representatives of the Government to meet the City authorities and have the matter settled. As for one—a member of the Committee—he was in favor of delaying the matter until the City authorities could see the plans of the building proposed to be erected. There is much carting and other similar work done about the Post Office, and if this was to be done at the rear it would ruin the approach to the City Hall, and render the Post Office a nuisance instead of an ornament. He is opposed to the site in any event, and if his vote and wishes are to be consulted, he would give the former in favor of erecting the Post Office on Union-square. He concluded by offering a resolution that no action be taken at present, and that another meeting be held on Friday next at 1 P. M., in the Aldermanic Chamber, to which all persons interested be invited to attend and express their views on the subject.

Mr. MULLETT said the change, if made, would be for another site in the City Hall Park. He had further to say that the Government did not desire to press the matter at all. It had been brought up at the suggestion of the Mayor. Unless the City authorities desired the change to be made, there was an end of the matter. Any propositions made would be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Colonel CONKLING followed. He said that he had taken much interest in the subject and had interested himself in the passage by Congress of a joint resolution empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to give his consent to a change of site. While he was aware of many objections that can be urged against the Park site, if a building is to be erected upon it he was in favor of one parallelogram in form. Referring to the duty of the Commission, he said that their responsibility ended when they had received from the City a transfer of the property.

He then explained by the aid of a diagram that the northern line of the Government property runs diagonally toward Park-place. This line should be made straight. If this great error is not corrected, and a building is erected upon it with a diagonal line toward Park-place, he had no hesitation in saying that it will be a lasting source of regret, if not a positive disgrace to the City.

The Committee shortly afterward adjourned to 1 P. M. on Friday next.

The New Post Office—A Timely Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before the work progresses further permit me to suggest the advisability of either widening the streets at once, or leaving open space sufficient on both sides the main building to enable the authorities to widen the thoroughfare at a future time. The streets inclosing the lower part of the Park are already so much thronged during business hours as to render danger to life imminent.

It is right to assume that the "crush" will be inconveniently great with the accession of the vast number of hourly visitors to the office and the additional official vehicle traffic transferred to this spot from the old locality.

Respectfully, N.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

Central Park.

The deliciously cool weather with which we are now being favored attracts thousands of people to the Central Park every afternoon, much to the pecuniary profit of the railroad companies, and to the benefit of the health of those who frequent this enchanting spot. It is doubted whether the visitors at the fashionable Summer resorts, who put up with the inconvenience of six by nine bedrooms, and weary themselves in genteel dissipation under pretence of recreating, experience half as much enjoyment as those who spend the heat of the day in Central Park, and return in the evening to their comfortable homes, refreshed and recuperated by the change of air and scenery. The Wednesday afternoon concerts are still kept up on the north end of the Green. The programme for to-day's performances, beginning at 5 o'clock, are as follows:

PART I.

1. March, "Central Park" ...... Thomas
2. Overture, "Son and Stranger" ...... Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Die Unbedeutenden" ...... Strauss
4. Traeumerei ...... Schumann
5. Polka, "Concerthaus" ...... Bilse
6. Fantasie, "Il Giuramento" ...... Mercadante

PART II.

7. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ...... Nicolai
8. Waltz, "On the beautiful blue Danube" ...... Strauss
9. Fantasie, "Ernani" ...... Verdi
10. Mazurka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" ...... Strauss
11. Fackeltanz, No. 1, in B flat ...... Meyerbeer

A Fugitive Returned.

Officer MEYER, of the Buffalo Police, arrived here yesterday, and upon visiting the Central Police, received the body of F. W. ORTON, arrested on Monday last, charged at Buffalo with stealing a gold watch, which was found upon his person at the time of his arrest.

Presentation to Captain Thorne.

Captain THORNE, late of the Fourth Precinct Police, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome testimonial, consisting of an elegant silver ice-cream bowl, with dessert spoons, being an expression on the part of the members of that precinct of the high esteem in which they held Captain THORNE while serving under him. The presentation was made by Sergeant KELLY, and the Captain returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks, after which those present partook of a bountiful collation.

THE CHITTENDEN WILL AGAIN.

The Guardian of Miss Lucia Chittenden Asks Advice from Judge Cardozo—The Judge Asks Geo. Shea.

The Chittenden will case, which has been several times before the Surrogate, and was postponed from the 13th of July to give the guardian of Miss LUCIA CHITTENDEN—J. C. SPENCER, Esq.—time to decide whether to go on with the contest of the will or not, came on according to adjournment before Surrogate TUCKER yesterday. On the case being called, Mr. SPENCER rose and stated to the Court that he had applied to Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, for advice as to what course he should pursue, and Judge CARDOZO had referred the matter to GEO. SHEA, Esq., as *amicus curiæ*, to ascertain the facts and report; that Mr. SHEA had made his report, but the Judge had not yet rendered his decision, but probably would do it to-morrow, to which time he asked that the case might be adjourned.

In answer to an inquiry from the Surrogate, Mr. SPENCER said that the substance of his petition to Judge CARDOZO was a narrative of the history of the case, with the amount of property in controversy, and a statement to the Judge that, in his opinion, the will ought to be set aside; that his ward's wishes were contrary to his, and opposed to what he believed to be for her interest, and that she was a young lady now about 20 years of age.

Lieutenant-Governor WOODFORD, who appeared for Mrs. and Miss CHITTENDEN in support of the will, made no objection to the postponement, and the Surrogate adjourned the case till to-day at 11 o'clock.

The Whisky Swindlers—Their Mode of Swindling Exposed.

An examination was held before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in the case of JOHN ROBINSON and PATRICK WEIR, the men whose operations in obtaining wines, liquors, and cigars from various down-town merchants, and paying for the same with bogus checks, have already been published in the TIMES.

David H. Jones, of No. 37 Beaver-street, appeared as complainant in the case, and testified that, on the 4th instant, Robinson called at his store and gave his name as William R. Terhune; he represented that he had purchased a store at Hunter's Point, and was desirous of purchasing a quantity of liquors for which he would pay cash on delivery; induced by these representations, he sold Robinson $475 worth of whisky; which was sent over to Hunter's Point, according to the directions given by Robinson; the carman, after delivering the whisky, received a check for $475 on the Ocean National Bank, drawn to the order of Jones & Garvin, and signed by William R. Tenbroeck; this check subsequently proved to be worthless.

Wm. Rader, the carman, testified: That he had delivered the whisky as ordered, and received the check alluded to above from an unknown man at a store in Greenpoint.

C. S. Stevenson, Cashier of the Ocean National Bank, deposed: That the check was worthless, as no such person as Wm. R. Tenbroeck had an account at the bank.

Officer John Walker, of the First Precinct, testified: That he arrested Emanuel Bopper, whom he found offering a portion of the stolen property for sale; Bopper stated that he had been employed by the accused to sell the goods, and had been promised $50 if he succeeded.

The further examination was adjourned until the 14th inst.

The Peach Crop.

Yesterday more than 140 car loads of peaches were received, besides the unknown quantities that arrived by steamer and other conveyances. At a fair estimate, the supply of peaches received yesterday amounted to over eighty thousand baskets of half a bushel each! A large proportion of this fruit arrived in crates, which contain about two baskets of fruit each. But, for the most part, peaches are transported in round baskets, which will hold from fourteen to eighteen quarts per basket. Most of this kind of fruit is forwarded from Delaware and Maryland, but small supplies come from other localities. Limited quantities are received from certain parts of New-Jersey.

Trade in peaches yesterday was brisk and quite lively at low rates. A large proportion of the sales seemed to be made at about seventy-five cents per basket. In some instance, rather inferior lots were disposed of at fifty cents per basket. Good lots brought $1 per basket of half a bushel each. Most of the fruit is of the "Early Troth" variety, and arrives in fair condition. The fruit is not large. But the peaches are sweet. And for canning and pickling, this variety is about as good as the usual supplies of later fruit.

All advices from the peach-producing regions of New-Jersey state that the peach orchards give a cheering promise of unusually heavy crops of fine fruit. Arrangement has been made by which the people of the Eastern States can procure their supply of peaches direct from the farms of New-Jersey without the intervention of middlemen in New-York. The fruit-growers of the Flemington district of New-Jersey have formed an association, and will send all their peaches direct to Boston. The fruit will be shipped so as to reach Boston early in the morning.

The extent of the movement in the Flemington district may be judged by the following figures, showing the production in 1867 and 1868, and the estimate for 1869:

Towns.	Baskets. 1867.	Baskets. 1868.	Baskets. 1869.
Clinton	16,544	15,818	30,000
White House	10,229	12,890	40,000
Flemington	44,632	40,658	75,000
Three Bridges	15,456	6,260	25,000
Mechanic	13,492	2,470	100,000
Total	100,353	100,648	270,000

The Morris County peach season will open next week with that handsome early variety the "Mountain Rose." It is stated that a large crop of peaches will be gathered in Morris County the present season.

Casualties.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the furniture store of A. F. G. BURNHAM, in rear of No. 113 West Eleventh-street, and is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. The damage was about $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

THOMAS WALSH, aged 48, of No. 28 Madison-street, yesterday morning fell from a window on the third floor, and was so severely injured that a fatal result is feared. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police.

RICHARD BANS, 10 years of age, residing at No. 309 West Thirty-first-street, was run over yesterday at the Second-avenue Depot by car No. 78, and was seriously injured.

JAMES FITZGERALD, 2 years of age, residing at No. 448 West Nineteenth-street, was knocked down yesterday morning at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, by the horses attached to a gravel car on the Hudson River Railroad, and fell into the centre of the track, but the car passed over him without his receiving the slightest injury.

Arrest of a Junk Dealer.

JAMES LEONARD, a junk dealer at No. 450 West-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective LANCASTER, of the Harbor Police, and one hundred fathoms of five-inch cable chain found in his possession. He stated that he had purchased the chain for $68 from a man named FARRELL, and another whose name he did not know, but as it was supposed to be stolen property, it was taken by the officer to await the claim of the owner.

Yachting.

The race between the *Flying Cloud* and *Peerless*, which was to have taken place to-day from Tottenville, has been postponed by consent of Mr. MORGAN, on account of the severe indisposition of both the Messrs. SLATERS, of the *Peerless*, and upon their request.

The missing yacht *Sans Souci* is reported safe at Sag Harbor, much to the relief of many anxious friends.

The Texas Assassin Pratt Placed in Fort Schuyler.

On Monday, JOHN H. PRATT, the alleged Texas rioter and murderer, was remanded to the custody of Marshal BARLOW by Justice McCUNN, of the Superior Court, the former officer being instructed to hold the prisoner until such time as a decision should be made on awrit of *habeas corpus* granted in the case. On the same day, at a subsequent hour, however, PRATT was hurriedly removed to Fort Schuyler, where he cannot easily be reached by the State authorities. It was reported that he would be detained there until a requisition was received from Texas, on the arrival of which he will be taken by a file of soldiers to that State, when he will be tried by military Court-martial.

THE WILL OF JOHN H. BALDWIN.

A Pretended Widow Appears to Contest it—Her Claims Disputed by the Executors.

Mr. P. G. GAGE and Mr. JOSEPH S. WINTER, attorneys, appeared before the Surrogate yesterday with a petition that the probate of the will of JOHN H. BALDWIN, which was proved in the latter part of the year 1868, should be set aside and revoked, on the ground that the widow of the deceased was not cited to appear at the probate, and that the same was effected through fraud. It appears that JOHN H. BALDWIN, late of the firm of SAMPSON & BALDWIN, merchants of this City, died on the 10th of October last, leaving property to the value of about half a million of dollars, which he bequeathed to his four brothers and sisters, or in case of their death to their children. He left no issue, and, as his executors claim, was never married.

Mr. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND appeared for the executors, and in answer to the petition for a revocation of the probate of the will, read the affidavit of the executors, Messrs. W. F. ROMER, of Ulster County, and GEO. D. SAMPSON, (former partner of deceased,) of this City, wherein they deny that the petitioner is a widow of J. H. BALDWIN, or that she was ever married to him. Her true name, the affidavit goes on to say, is CECILIA F. WOOD, and she is the daughter of a respectable man living in Bordentown, N. J.; that she has called herself at various times the wife of three or four different gentlemen; that after the death of Mr. BALDWIN she put in a claim to a share of his estate, and presented a note purporting to be made by the deceased in her favor for $15,000; that in order to save exposure and the trouble and expense of a litigation, they compromised with her by paying her $9,500 in cash and discharging a judgment against her of $5,000; that in pursuance of this settlement, which was made with her full consent and apparently to her entire satisfaction, she executed and signed a release of all her right, title and interest in the estate of Mr. BALDWIN; that during the progress of the negotiations for a settlement she made, of her own free will and accord, affidavits in which she admitted that her claim to be the wife of the testator was false, and swore that she never was married to him. They close by saying that she is a woman of notoriously bad and unchaste character.

An affidavit was also presented from HENRY A. ROOT, who acted as her counsel during the negotiations for a settlement, in which he confirms the statements of the executors, and says that the release was signed by Miss WOOD, of her own free will and accord; that she appeared pleased with the terms of settlement, and that no unusual inducements were brought to bear on her to bring about the execution of the release.

Mr. GAGE, on behalf of the petitioner, asked time to reply to this answer of the executors to the petition.

Mr. S. M. MILLER, who appeared for Mrs. ROMER, the wife of one of the executors, claimed, as matter of law, that no reply could be heard, that the release which had been presented was final, and that the only course for the petitioner or her counsel to pursue was to apply to the Supreme Court, by a proceeding in the nature of a bill of equity, to have the release set aside; that it was conclusive and final so far as the proceedings before the Surrogate were concerned.

The Surrogate, however, consented to allow the petitioner to file her reply, which he directed should be done by Friday of this week, and the further hearing of the case be adjourned to next Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

Williamsburg Improvements.

Since Williamsburg had its Broadway widened from the ferry upward, great expectations have been indulged as to the future prosperity of that part of the City of Brooklyn. The first good thing that set itself on the line of the main thoroughfare was the Kings County Savings Bank, certainly the stateliest looking edifice in the district, and commanding, perhaps, the best location—the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. The Williamsburg Savings Bank, already in the enjoyment of a noble building at the corner of Fourth and South Third-street, already feels thrown into the shade, and is preparing to assume exalted rank on Broadway, at the corner of Fifth-street. The work of digging for a foundation is now in progress, and the building operations will soon be commenced. This will leave a very excellent building in Fourth-street, and give a superb one to Broadway.

Bedford-avenue, from the fountain at Division-avenue to Flushing-avenue, is being laid with the Scrimshaw pavement, an improvement that is destined to do much toward increasing the value of property in that region; that is, of course, if the Scrimshaw holds out.

Throughout the Nineteenth Ward about seventy dwelling-houses are in course of erection, many of them of the best style. Most of them are two-story and basement edifices, ample for the accommodation of single families—a feature in house-building which is not merely neat and symmetrical, but in size and modern improvements well adapted to the wants of the time.

In the Thirteenth Ward, South Eighth-street has been somewhat injured by the South Side Railroad having its track laid through its entire length, from the river to its junction with Broadway. As the property becomes depreciated for dwelling purposes it is expected that it will take a favorable turn and appreciate as a business thoroughfare. The People's Gas Works, so called, are being erected between the river and First-street, in the block between South Tenth and South Eleventh streets.

The Sixteenth Ward is full of thrift. Since the people of Dutchtown have had their German Savings Bank, two years, the building of homes among them has been an enterprise almost uninterrupted. Besides the private buildings in course of erection, the Sixteenth Ward armory is going up, and will occupy a front of 125 feet on the Bushwick Boulevard, and 100 feet on Stagg-street. It is expected that the work will be finished by December.

In the Fifteenth Ward, the principal work going on is the erection of Primary School No. 4 on Union-avenue, opposite Devoe-street. The building extends 54 feet front on Union-avenue, with a depth of 57 feet, besides a wing of 12 by 15. It is to be three stories high, and will have a front of Philadelphia or pressed brick.

An extensive, but by no means large enough, market is being built on the side of First-street, next the river, near the foot of South Sixth-street.

The Manufacturers' National Bank in Broadway is being reconstructed, and when completed there will be ample space for the transaction of an extensive business.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in North Sixth-street, near Fifth, is fast approaching completion.

The Williamsburg Gas Light Company, whose office is now in the basement of the Savings Bank Building, corner of South Third and Fourth-streets, are building a new edifice at the corner of South Second and Fourth streets, next to the Dispensary.

It would be impossible and without any general interest to occupy space with details of all the work going on in the development of the Eastern District, suffice it to say that at the present time the improvements in progress when completed will cost not short of over a million dollars, while new operations are being commenced every day.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at No. 80 Henry-street, yesterday, in the case of JOHN HOLLAND, aged 60, a native of Ireland, who died at his residence from exhaustion consequent upon falling overboard at the foot of Beekman-street on Monday night, while witnessing the landing of a party of excursionists. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day in the case of JOHN BEGLAN, a native of this City, aged 35, of No. 299 Avenue C, who died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from a fracture of the spine, received by falling from the front platform of car No. 36 of the Second-avenue line, in the Bowery, on Monday evening.

JACOB BELL, a native of Germany, 50 years of age, who, on Sunday morning last, while suffering from delirium tremens, jumped out of a third story window of his residence, No. 388 Broome-street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of the injuries received. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day.

Suicide of an Emigrant on Ward's Island.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest at the Emigrant Lunatic Asylum, situated on Ward's Island, in the case of Mrs. MARY REGAN, an inmate of that institution, who had committed suicide by strangling herself. From the evidence taken by the Coroner it appeared that the deceased had arrived in this country with her husband about two months ago. During the voyage she showed symptoms of insanity, and twice attempted to jump overboard. On her arrival in this City she was admitted as an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, where she had remained since. On Sunday evening she eluded the vigilance of her attendant, and secreted herself in a clump of bushes in the rear of the building. She was soon missed, and on search being instituted she was found lying dead in the grounds. It was evident that she had committed suicide by strangling herself with a cloth, which she had drawn tightly about her throat. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was a native of Ireland, about 28 years of age.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
60—In the matter of the application of Peckham Trustees et al.	99—Bernhardt vs. Brunner et al.
65—Rauch vs. Rauch.	154—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.
79—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.	167—Brumagin vs. Grocers' National Bank.
90—Golden vs. Fiedler.	168—Hungerford vs. Patten et al.
92—Baker vs. Goodenough.	171—Marvin vs. Lewis et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 10.

By Judge Ingraham.

Joan Bisbee *vs.* Randall Bisbee; judgment of divorce granted.

Wilbur *vs.* Biddle; motion must be granted.

In the matter for the application for the removal of guardian of the infants Hugh J. and Mary A. Fitzpatrick; order granted.

Daly *vs.* Klumpp et al.; a new undertaking to be filed for $2,000

Kern *vs.* Messinger; motion granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF A LADY'S LETTER.

Annie Clancy, a housekeeper, employed at the residence of Dr. Gallagher, at No. 200 East Thirty-fourth-street, was charged with having embezzled a letter addressed to a lady boarder in the house, named Mrs. Ellen Berry. The complainant alleged that she had frequently missed letters which were left for her at the above-mentioned boarding place by the mail carrier, and, on the 4th of August, that she had discovered that a certain letter which was directed to her had been received and kept by the defendant. During the examination of the case, Mr. A. H. Purdy, Assistant District-Attorney, produced several highly-respectable witnesses, including Mrs. Berry, her husband and daughter, and Mme. Desmoulin, whose evidence went to show that a letter had been delivered on the day named, which had been received and retained by Miss Annie Clancy, and that, to the best of their belief, it was intended for Mrs. Berry. The daughter of the latter lady mentioned that the postman had shouted "Berry" on leaving the letter at the front door of the house. Walter Earle, the mail carrier, testified that he had delivered a letter at the house on the 4th inst., but could not recollect to whom he gave it. Dr. Gallagher, Mr. Birdsall and other witnesses were produced by Mr. Hewitt, counsel for the defendant, and gave evidence intended to prove that the postman often made mistakes in delivering letters.

The examination was finally adjourned until Friday next, when a decision will be rendered.

BUYING CLOTHING WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Aaron Schenck, a dealer in clothing at No. 293 Canal-street, complained that George Winters had endeavored to pass upon him a counterfeit $20 bill on the National Bank of Commerce of this City. He said that the accused came into his store and selected a coat and vest, and that he subsequently offered the bad money in payment. The bill was immediately ascertained to be spurious on application at a bank, and the accused was then arrested. The latter could give no satisfactory account of how he obtained the counterfeit, and was committed until Friday morning to await an examination.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

TRAFFIC IN CANCELED STAMPS.

Frederick Haltze, one of the persons charged with cleaning and reissuing canceled revenue stamps, was discharged. An examination was commenced in the case of Thomas Burns, another of the accused men, and was subsequently adjourned until Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10.

Before Judge Cardozo.

CONTEST OVER THE EXCISE FUND.

The People ex rel. the State Inebriate Asylum et al. vs. The Metropolitan Board of Excise.—This is a motion for a *mandamus* on behalf of the plaintiffs and other charitable institutions to compel the Board of Excise to pay over to them certain moneys appropriated by the last Legislature in the act of appropriations. The payment is resisted by the City on the ground that while the Legislature could constitutionally define the mode by which moneys could be raised in this City, yet having been so raised it could not constitutionally divert that money from the payment of the City's debts, in contravention of existing statutes under which that debt was created.

The charitable institutions making application are the Juvenile Guardian Society, the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, the Sisters of Charity, the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, and the House of the Good Shepherd.

The argument of the case is still on.

John E. Devlin, Ex-Judge Noah Davis, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Carey appear for the relators; Mr. Eaton for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and A. J. Vanderpoel for the Excise Commissioners.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10.

Before Judge McCunn.

A CHURCH QUARREL.

M. Peiser vs. The Congregation Bikur Cholim u Kadisha.—This action was brought to recover money loaned and for services as Secretary. The case was tried in May last, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The Sheriff having returned the execution unsatisfied, proceeding supplementary were instituted in, which several witnesses were examined. The examination disclosed the fact that the defendants had collected moneys and appropriated the same in violation of the order of the Court, and that the defendants have an interest in a cemetery, and employ and pay $1,200 per annum to a minister, $500 per annum to a collector, $250 per annum to a secretary, and from $3 to $5 per day to four men whose duty it is to hear prayers.

A motion was now made that the defendants forthwith pay the judgment, or its officers be punished as for a contempt, or that a receiver be appointed to take the defendants' property.

After argument the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Hugh Reavey for plaintiff; J. G. Beebe for defendants.

A DORMANT FRANCHISE.

Thomas Kipp vs. The Hudson and Highland Suspension Bridge Company and the Erie and New-England Railroad.—This was an application for an injunction and receiver, on the grounds as set forth in the complaint, that by the Legislature of 1868 a charter was granted to the respective defendants, who are substantially the same Company, to construct a bridge across the Hudson, and also a railroad which would connect the Pennsylvania coal mines in a direct line with Boston and the New-England States. It is claimed by plaintiff that the directors have allowed the franchise to remain dormant—have done nothing, and worse than nothing, inasmuch as they have acted so as to depreciate the stock, with a view, as he claims, to sell out to another Company further east, and be privately renumerated for the sale, to the detriment of the plaintiff's interests as a stockholder. The motion was temporarily denied pending reference to take the testimony of the President and other officers of the Company as to what has been done.

Edwin James for motion; Benjamin Bailey opposing.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10.

Before Judge Daly.

THE COLVILLE LUNACY CASE.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus issued in behalf of Mrs. Abijah W. Colville vs. Dr. Brown, &c.—This matter came up again this morning before Judge DALY. Mr. Townsend, for the petitioner, demanded that a proper return be made to the writ, and read the requirements of the statute. Judge Ulshoeffer, on behalf of the Asylum, argued that as the petitioner had been discharged the Court had no further jurisdiction. Mr. Townsend demurred to the return, which he claimed did not meet the requirements of the statute, a decision on which, he said, would leave the matter to be determined as a question of law at the General Term of the Court. Judge DALY held the return sufficient, and dismissed the writ.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

Twenty-six cases of petit larceny, thirty-three of assault and battery and one of selling obscene pictures came before this Court yesterday.

James Kelly, for stealing $5 worth of clothing, sentenced two months to Penitentiary.

H. F. Rooney, for selling goods not his own, worth $22, sent up two months.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

Wm. G. Warren was arraigned yesterday, and Bryan Sheehy, of No. 18 James-street, entered a complaint of robbery against him. The complainant alleges that on Monday evening, while in the liquor saloon No. 68 James-street, he was attacked by Warren, who seized him by the throat and by force and violence robbed him of $6. The accused was committed for trial.

STABBED WITH A SHOE KNIFE.

John Adams, a boarder at the Frankfort House, complained yesterday that Anthony Cook, a Parisian cabinetmaker, had stabbed him in the thigh with a shoe-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Cook was arrested and held for trial.

LARCENIES FROM A HOTEL.

For months past quantities of table cutlery have been stolen from the St. Nicholas Hotel, and yesterday Detectives Vaughan and Keirns, of the Central Department, arrested Margaret McGrath, of No. 74 Allen-street, in whose possession about $35 worth of silver-plated forks and spoons bearing the St. Nicholas Hotel mark were found. Margaret was remanded for examination. She stated that she had purchased the property from Kate Brown, a domestic at the hotel.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 10, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	125	100	Boston W. P. b.c.	15
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62..s3	124⅜	100	Adams Express	59⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122⅝	100	A. M. U. Ex.	41⅜
10,000	do.	122½	400	New-York Cen.	211⅜
30,000	do. b3	122⅝	300	do. c	211⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111¼	100	do.	211⅜
50,000	do. s3	111	350	do. s	211⅝
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	62	200	Harlem R.	166
10,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	55¼	53	Reading	97⅜
60,000	do.	55	300	do.	97½
4,000	N. C. 6s	57	200	Lake S. & M. So.	108⅜
1,000	So. Car. St., n.	51½	500	do.	108¼
7,000	do.	51	400	Clev. & Pitts.	107⅛
10,000	do.	50¾	2500	do.	107⅝
40,000	do.	50⅝	200	do. c	107
500	do.	50	40	do.	106
3,000	Missouri 6s	87⅜	100	Ill. Cen.	141
9,000	do.	87⅝	100	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	75
6,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	65	5	do.	76⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	91½	400	Chi. & N. W.	92
3,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100	500	do.	91⅜
1,000	Mich So. 2d M.	93⅜	100	do. b15	92⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	77	100	do. b15	92
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	100⅜
5,000	do.	91½	100	do.	100⅛
1,000	Cen. Pac. R. R.		1100	do.	100⅛
	G. Bds.	96⅝	200	do. b10	100⅝
1,000	C., R. I. & P. R. 7s	95	5	do.	101
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	98⅜	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	117
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s,		100	do.	117⅛
	1st M.	101⅜	800	Mil. & St. P. R.	84⅞
500	Lake S. Div. Bs.	92	100	do. b60	85⅛
2,000	C. & N W. Con.		250	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	92⅜
	conv. bs.	98⅜	100	do.	92⅞
3,000	C., C. & Ind.		100	P. Ft. W. & Chi.	153⅝
	Cen. 1st M.	83⅛	53	do.	154
2,000	do.	83	100	Del., L. & W.	112⅜
22	Continental Bk.	100	200	N. J. Central	105⅜
22	Fourth Nat. Bk.	105	50	do.	105⅜
100	West. U. T.	38⅜	5	do.	106
100	do.	38⅛	50	N. Y. & N. H. scrip	132
400	Pacific Mail	87	100	H. & St. J. R.	129

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$45,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'62.	123⅜	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R.,'65	123⅜
26,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	124⅜	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65	123⅝
500	do....small	124	10,500	U.S.5-20R.,'65,n.	122
10,000	U.S. 5-20C.,'65,n.		250,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.c	122⅝
	b3	122⅜	50,000	do. s3	122⅜
10,000	do. s3	122⅝	45,000	do.	122⅜
6,000	U. S. 5-20 R.,'64.	123⅜	10,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	110⅝
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C,'64.	123⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55	500	Clev. & Pitts.	107
10,000	N. C. S. 6s	55⅝	800	Chi. & N. W.	91⅝
15,000	do.	55⅞	100	do.	91⅝
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	50⅛	100	do. b30	92⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s	87⅜	50	do.	92⅛
2,000	La. 6s, Lev B.	65	160	Morris & Essex	89
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1 M.	99	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	100⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	35	200	do.	100⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	38⅜	100	do. b3	100⅜
200	do...bet. call	38⅛	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	92
50	Pacific Mail...b.c.	86	100	do.	92⅛
25	Wells-Far. Ex.	22	50	New-Jer. C.	106
100	do...bet. call	21⅜	100	do.	107
105	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	41	100	do.	108
100	Adams Ex...b.c.	59⅜	100	do.	108⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	210⅞	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	154
100	Hudson R.	186⅜	200	do. b10	154
100	do. c	186	205	Dub. & S. C.	108
10	Reading R.	97⅜	25	do.	107
600	do.	97⅜	100	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf	127
100	L. S. & M. S.	108⅜	253	C. C. & I. C. R.	34⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Mar. Min. Co.	8	100	Hudson R.	186⅜
100	Canton Co.	58⅜	200	Reading	97⅛
100	Adams Ex.	59⅜	200	L. Shore & M. S.	107⅞
100	A. M. U. Ex. b3	40⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅜
300	Quicksilver	16	100	Chi. & N. W. b3	91⅜
100	West. U. T.	38⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	107
100	Pacific Mail b3	86⅜	100	Rock Island	116⅜
100	do. s3	85⅜			

TUESDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Wall-street markets to-day were unusually devoid of interest up to 4 o'clock P. M. They cannot be called very dull, as a fair amount of business was done on the Stock Exchange, in Gold, in Exchange and Money. But the fluctuations have been slight, and there is no distinctive feature of speculation to report. The sales of Gold have scarcely varied from 135⅝@135¾ ⅌ cent. The Gold for Cash or immediate delivery was made somewhat scarce in the forenoon, and balances were carried over, for an hour or two, at nominal interest. Later in the day from 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. Interest was paid. This, however, had no perceptible effect upon the Gold Room, where the prevailing account is said to be bearish; that is, the majority of operators look to lower figures as we approach the Fall season. The influence of the sudden movement yesterday in Breadstuffs to lower the sales of Gold was lost upon the market to-day, while on the other hand the dull feeling in the Public Funds did nothing to strengthen the premium. Exchange on London for the Cunarder sailing early on Wednesday, ruled 110@110⅛ ⅌ cent. One or two parcels of Gold bars and $50,000 American Gold Coin will go forward by the *Russia* in the morning. The rates for Money to the Brokers are 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum; the offerings easy.

The Public Funds were indifferently supported, and the 5-20s of 1867 ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday. The other 5-20s and the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 participated in the prevailing dullness, but there was less disposition to press sales. The 10-40s fell to 115⅜@⅜, and the Currency 6 ⅌ cents to 110⅝@110⅞. In Southern State Bonds the new North Carolinas were weak and rather urged on sale, while the new Tennessees were steady. The Railways, through both Boards of the Exchange, were much the same as to prices as on Monday night, but after the last Board broke up there was a sudden decline on most of the Western lines, while New-York Central held up to 111⅜@111¾ ⅌ cent., and Hudson River and Harlem were comparatively firm. The last sales of Fort Wayne were made at the Second Board under the old Capital of $11,500,000 at 154 ⅌ cent., and after to-day the transactions will be on the basis of $19,700,000, or 171 3-10 of one ⅌ cent. on the old par. The new Stock will probably open at about 88@90 ⅌ cent. for a 7 ⅌ cent. guaranteed Stock in quarterly Dividends of 1¾ ⅌ cent., free of all taxes, the Pennsylvania Railway Company being the lessees.

Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	115⅜	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	124⅜	124⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	122⅝	122⅜
American Gold Coin	135¾	135¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	55	55
Virginia Bonds, old	57	56½
Missouri Bonds	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	51⅛	50½
New-York Central	211⅜	211⅜
Reading Railway	97½	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅞	117
Northwest Common	91⅞	91⅞
Northwest Preferred	100⅞	99⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107½	107
Pacific Mail Company	87	86⅝
St. Paul Preferred	92½	91¾
St. Paul Common	84¾	83
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32½
Hudson River	186½	186½
Harlem	165½	166
Lake Shore	108⅜	109

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	124⅜	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	122⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	124⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	122⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	123⅜	10-40 reg	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	124⅜	10-40 coup	115⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	123⅜	6s Currency	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	123⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Louisiana 6s	70
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	California 7s	128
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Cal. 7s, large bonds	128
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Ill. War Loan	99	Rhode Island 6s	99
Indiana 5 ⅌ c	98⅜	Alabama 5s	63⅜
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	96	Alabama 8s	92
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	95⅜	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108⅜
Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., W. L	97	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108⅜
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61⅜	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	100⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	54⅜	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup	56⅜	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	60⅜	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅜	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	102
North Carolina 6s	56⅜	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	50⅜	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	102
South Car. 6s, n. bds	62	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	98
Missouri 6s	87⅜	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76	97
Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo. Iss.	90		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	143	Irving	109
Merchants'	127⅜	Metropolitan	136⅜
Mechanics'	140	Nassau	105
America	143	Shoe and Leather	138
City	200	Corn Exchange	133
Phenix	109	Continental	100
Merchants' Exchange	117	St. Nicholas	114
Leather Manufact'rs	183⅜	Imp. and Traders'	136
Seventh Ward	112	Park	160
State of New-York	112	Central National	109
Commerce	125	Fourth National	104⅜
Ocean	100	Tenth National	105
American Ex	114	Eleventh Ward	100
Bank of the Repub	119	Oriental	150
Hanover	108	Gold Exchange	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅜	Tol., W.&W.C.C.S.F.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est	89	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	79⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	89	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	95	Gal. & Chic. Ex	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95⅜	Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅜
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89⅜	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	95
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	97⅜	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	101
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	103	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	96
Mich. C. new, 1M. 8s, '82	131	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	84
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c., '78	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Mich. S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c	98	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1876	119⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	91	Ohio & Miss. Con.	82
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	95⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101⅜
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91⅜	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅜
Consol'd 7 ⅌ ct. conv.	98⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	95
Han & St. Jo. L. Grants.	101	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90
Del. L & W., 1st M.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	93⅜	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96⅜
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	83⅜	Tol., Peoria & W, E.D.	83
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	77	Cent. Pac. Bds.	96⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869.

General balance Monday		$93,516,931
Gold receipts	$635,471	
Gold payments	101,647	
Gold balance		78,692,546
Currency receipts	$479,339	
Currency payments	440,606	
Currency balance		14,926,066
General balance		93,755,622

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $615,000.

Telegrams from Buffalo and Cleveland to-day announce that the consolidation of the Lake Shore Roads from Buffalo to Chicago has been ratified, on the bases of the par value of all the Stocks, by the general meeting of the Buffalo and Erie Stockholders at Buffalo, and of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at Cleveland. The style of the Consolidated Company is to be the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

Some surprise is felt in Wall-street to-day at the somewhat severe and apparently arbitrary nature of the sentences of Judge CARDOZO under the Usury Indictments, considering that these were the first offences and the indictments themselves comparatively new to the practice of the Court. In the estimation of the Street, the sentence to five days' imprisonment of Mr. RUSSELL SAGE, additional to the fine, draws a very nice and scarcely tenable distinction between his case and that of Messrs. HOWES and MACY, and other so-called "culprits." The ten days' imprisonment of young WATTS seems to have been for an offence outside the indictment, or else under the indictment, "with a circumstance" not creditable to the young gentleman's discretion. It was stated this afternoon that part of the sentence—the five days' confinement in the County Jail—of Mr. SAGE had been suspended.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,727,514.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for July were $579,000, an increase of $21,000 over the preceding month. During July the "low tariffs" for both freight and passengers were in operation. The net earnings of the Central since the opening of the through line have been at the rate of $3,000,000 per annum, gold, while the annual interest liabilities are under a million.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives this explanation of "what makes coal so dear:"

"The vast coal fields of Pennsylvania are, to all practical intents and purposes, inexhaustible. They are supplied with all the needed apparatus for bringing their buried stores to the light of day. There is no lack of labor to work the mines, and yet coal is scarce, and the dearth of the article in the markets, of course, runs up the price. This scarcity, it is alleged, and very justly, has been produced by artificial means. But the responsibility has, in most instances, been charged to the owners of the mines.

This conclusion, however natural, is neither correct nor just. It is the laborers in the coal regions who are directly responsible for the present unreasonably high prices. The miners and their assistants have from time to time insisted on higher rates of compensation. While all other laborers were receiving less pay, they demanded more, and were, and are in a position to enforce their advances, however unreasonable they may be. To give an accurate idea of why coal is higher now than it was last Spring, we make the following comparative extracts from the pay-rolls of the largest mining company in the middle coal field. The months selected are April and July of the current year:

Outside labor in April	$10 50
Outside labor in July	16 50
Advance per week	$6 00
Inside labor in April	$11 50
Inside labor in July	17 75
Advance per week	$6 25
Miners' wages, when working by the day in April (per week)	$14 00
Miners' wages, when working by the day in July (per week)	23 00
Advance per week	$9 00
Platform men, wages in April (per week)	10 50
Platform men, wages in July (per week)	16 50
Advance per week	$6 00
Slate-pickers (boys) in April (per week)	$9 50
Slate-pickers (boys) in July (per week)	15 00
Advance per week	$5 50
Engineers' wages in April (per month)	$65 00
Engineers' wages in July (per month)	102 00
Advance per month	$37 00
Firemen's wages in April (per month)	$55 00
Firemen's wages in July (per month)	85 00
Advance per month	$29 00

Miners, when cutting or mining coal, received in April ninety cents per car, making from $80 to $120 per month; in July they received for the same sized car $1 50, making from $130 to $200 per month.

Not content with receiving the above advances, the miners throughout our coal regions have formed a powerful and lawless organization under the title of the "Workingmen's Beneficial Association." This body, through stalwart and reckless committees, regulate the production of coal by restricting the owners and operators of the mines from getting out more than a certain number of cubic feet per day to a man, thus keeping down the supply in all the markets, and bringing about the scarcity, of which there is so much well-founded complaint.

This association has determined to advance the rates of compensation to miners and laborers in proportion to the rise of coal in this and other large cities. The operators in the Lehigh district have been notified that on every advance in price to the consumers, the miners' compensation must be raised at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the advance, and that of the laborers, or helpers, twelve and a half per cent. As the miners have it in their power to regulate the amount of coal sent to market, and as the less they permit to be sent the higher their pay—there is no prospect of our having a well supplied market for a long time to come.

The question will be asked, Can the owners and operators of the mines do nothing to overcome the absolute power wielded by their employes? And we answer, they cannot. The miners are in the majority. They are bold and reckless men, and if their requests are not complied with, will not only prevent by force others from working in their places at cheaper rates, but will, without hesitation, murder the superintendents or proprietors of collieries that have the temerity to conduct their business contrary to the expressed wishes of the miners and their assistants. Justice is easily set at defiance in the coal regions; the miners will not inform one against the other, even in cases of murder, much less minor acts of violence, and woe to an outsider who would attempt even to be their prosecutor in a court of law or a witness against them; his life would not be worth a day's purchase.

These desperadoes control the mighty coal interests of our great State. And not until their present brutal power is wrested from them, and their employers placed at least on an equal with them, will there be a change in the condition of the coal market. Under the present system coal will become just as dear as it pleases the miners to make it. They not only fix their rates of compensation at exorbitant figures, but mete out the exact amount of coal that shall be sent to this and other consuming centres. With a knowledge of these facts the question of 'What makes coal so dear?' is readily answered."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the
FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF $7,000,000,
of the above road.
OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF THE ISSUE HAVE BEEN SOLD TO INVESTORS IN GERMANY,
AND
TWO MILLIONS AND A QUARTER IN THIS COUNTRY.
THE ROAD RUNS FROM ST. LOUIS, 283 MILES, ACROSS THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
TO THE
KANSAS STATE LINE,
there connecting with roads extending over 400 miles further West.
The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were $3,077,890
Operating expenses 1,959,652
Net earnings $1,118,238
THE EARNINGS THIS YEAR SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.
THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE LOAN IS $420,000 IN GOLD.
THE GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE FOR THE PAST YEAR WERE ABOUT $11,000, AND ARE GAINING STEADILY.
THE ROAD IS FINISHED,
has no complications with other Pacific roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road.
THE BONDS ARE AS SAFE AS ANY IN THE MARKET.
Price 95 and accrued interest, in currency.
Coupons payable February and August.
Principal matures in 1888.
THE COUPONS ARE FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
which is paid by the Company.
The Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America.
For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20	Leather, sides	8,617
Beeswax, pkgs	7	Petro., ref., bbls	465
Cotton, bales	31	Pork, bbls	203
Copper, bbls	21	Cut Meats, pkgs	80
Copper, cakes	1,017	Lard, pkgs	100
Eggs, bbls	702	Lard, kegs	10
Flour, bbls	21,824	Butter, pkgs	2,009
Wheat, bushels	62,133	Cheese, boxes	4,465
Corn, bushels	714	Tallow, pkgs	83
Rye, bushels	16,550	Stearine, pkgs	68
Malt, bushels	650	Starch, boxes	1,310
Oats, bushels	57,700	Tobacco, hhds	93
Beans, bushels	573	Tobacco, pkgs	36
Meal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	585
Hops, bales	358	Wool, bales	469

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Ben Nevis*, for Queenstown—17,091 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Black Brothers*, for Havre—4,541 bbls. Benzine.

By the steamer *City of Cork*, for Liverpool—23,152 bushels Wheat, 637 bbls. Flour, 195 tierces Lard, 53 boxes Bacon, 142 bales Hops, 1,027 boxes Cheese, 17 boxes Hams, 13 bbls. Tongues.

By the brig *Goffredo*, for Dublin—13,214 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Eugenie*, for Cork—18,762 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Industrie*, for Antwerp—4 cases Wheels, 1,290 bags Coffee, 10 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 130 hhds. Tobacco, 262 casks Palm Oil, 47 hhds. Tallow, 2 cases Cartridges, 7 cases Spokes, 300 bbls. Resin, 20,800 Staves.

By the ship *Antarctic*, for Liverpool—70 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 404 bales Cotton, 50,040 bushels Wheat, 2,293 bbls. Flour.

By the schooner *Silver Star*, for Malaga—132,890 gallons Petroleum.

By the brig *Charlotte Buck*, for Lisbon—2,470 bbls. Flour, 2,100 Staves.

By the bark *Argentine*, for Cadiz—481 hhds. Tobacco, 8,500 Staves.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—640 cases Sewing Machines, 80 cases Guns, 2 cases Shells, 6 bales Vanilla Beans, 168 bales Cotton, 39,254 lbs. Bacon, 195,622 lbs. Tallow, 1,460 bbls. Resin, 27 bags Bones, 10 bales Hops, 25 bbls. Maisena, 3,106 boxes Extract, 51 cases Tobacco, 16 casks Bark, 15 packages Skins, 19 packages machinery, 20 cases Essential Oils, 18 casks Copper.

ASHES—Pots are salable and firm at $7 37@$7 62 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected and nominal.

BEESWAX—Is in light demand at from 43c.@47c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A limited trade has been noted in the principal kinds of work at our quotations: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 57; Youth', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been fairly active and firm, including Common Hard at $4@$10; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $43@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and nearly nominal in price, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c.; and Patent Sperm at 58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues salable and firm, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Is held at extreme prices, but is in unusually limited request. Yard quotations for Anthracite range from $9 50@$11 ⅌ short ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 630 bags by the *Garonne* here, and 1,900 bags by the *Abine* at Baltimore, on private terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS make the week's receipts of Rio here 7,445 bags; sales, 18,911 bags; stock in importers' hands this forenoon, 140,085 bags here, and 197,085 bags in the country. They quote cargo prices thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8½c.@9c.; Fair cargoes, 9½c.@10c.; Good cargoes, 10¾c.@11c.; Prime cargoes, 11½c.@12c, gold, ⅌ lb., in bond 45 and 60 days. In other kinds there have been no important dealings to-day. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Rio in Importers' hands.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	12,500
Mobile	2,000
Baltimore	40,000
Boston	2,500
New-York	140,085
Grand total	197,085

COTTON—A less active inquiry has been noted for most kinds to-day, at rather easier, though not quotably lower prices. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bales, including 616 bales to shippers, 578 bales to spinners and 206 bales to speculators. Also 100 bales on the basis of Low Middlings for November, and 500 bales do. for December delivery, on private terms; also 200 bales do., for February delivery, at 26½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Good Ordinary	30	30¼	30½	30¾
Low Middlings	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Middlings	33¼	33½	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	758
Receipts last week	2,362
Receipts preceding week	2,567
Receipts since Jan. 1	350,396
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	675,257
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	564
Exports since Jan. 1	175,388
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	359,132
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	23,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,080
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	40,000
Estimated stock same time last year	72,510
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FEATHERS—Have been slow of sale at from 85c.@95c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FISH—The inquiry has been quite moderate for all kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 37½ ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24 75@$29 75; No. 2 do., $13 50@$14; No. 3 do., $8 50@$12 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 45c.@47½c. for Scale, and 32c.@33c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less activity in State and Western Flour, since our last; and, with rather freer offerings, prices have favored buyers slightly, though no quotable changes can be noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,000 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 90@$7 40; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 40@$7 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 6,500 bbls. Extra State, part to arrive, at from $7@$7 40, from dock and delivered; 1,250 bbls. Extra Western at $6 85@$7 20 ⅌ bbl., all for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 50
Extra State	6 90@ 7 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 25@12 00

Southern Flour has been in less demand at less buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., at $6 70@$7 30 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in slack request at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales 480 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 45@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal is dull and nominal at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—A fair demand has been noted for the principal articles at generally well supported prices, including Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10 ⅌ box; Currants at 9¼c.@10½c.; Almonds, 13c.@27c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, particularly from export buyers, and prices have been quoted off about 2c. a bushel. The more favorable weather reports from the British Islands and the increasing firmness in freights, have had the effect of checking purchases for shipment. Sales have been reported of 133,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 80@$1 85; Amber do. at $1 74@$1 80; Mixed do. at $1 70; No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 68; White State at $1 80; White Southern at $1 85; Amber Southern at $1 80@$1 81; and White California at $1 85, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quoted higher, on light offerings and a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, at 85c.@$1 15 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 15@$1 20½ for common to choice New Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 20 for White, and $1 20@$1 22 for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been dull and irregular, with only small sales of Western, poor to good, reported, at from $1 21½@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Of Barley Malt there were 4,500 bushels disposed of at $1 65@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been more active but quoted cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at 78c.@79c., nearly all at 78c., for sound Old Western afloat; 75c.@76c. for unsound do.; 78c.@79c. for State, and 70c.@75½c. for New Crop Southern, Jersey and Pennsylvania, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances were 2,920 bbls. Flour, and 73,192 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 36,853 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 13,214 bushels Wheat for Dublin; and 2,470 bbls. Flour for Lisbon.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been slow of sale at from 16c.@17c. Bagging has been in demand and quoted firm at 23c.@23½c. here, and 22½c. at Boston, ⅌ yard. Sales have been reported here of 250 bales, on private terms.

HAY—Old North River Bale Hay continues inactive at 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New is in request at from 60c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at $1@$1 50 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila is dull here at 12¾c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Some 2,000 bales have been sold at Boston at about 12c., gold, ⅌ lb., to arrive. Of Bombay Jute, 1,000 bales have been placed on private terms. And of Sisal Hemp, 600 bales, at 9½c.@9⅝c., gold, ⅌ lb. Otherwise, business has been very tame. We quote: American at $205@$215 for undressed, and $270@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 3½c.@4¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 12¼c.@12½c., gold; Sisal, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at our quotations, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 358 bales; export clearances, 152 bales.

HIDES—Have been slow of sale at previous figures.

LATHS—Have been in moderate demand, at $2 65@$2 70 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in slack request at drooping prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at uniform rates.

METALS—Copper has been firm in price, and Ingot has been purchased to the extent of 75,000 lbs. for prompt delivery at 22¼c.@22½c., and 300,000 lbs. for October and November delivery at 23c. ⅌ lb. A moderate call has been noted for Pig Iron, chiefly for Scotch, of which the reported sales have been 650 tons, part to arrive, including Eglinton at $38; Glengarnock at $38 50@$39; Gartsherrie at $39 50@$39 75, and Coltness at $41 50 ⅌ ton. American Rails have been active and firm. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive. Tin has been in some request, and held more confidently. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22¼c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42; No. 2 do. $38@$38 50; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $38@$42; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@$6 50, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 34½c.@35c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 31c., gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $7 50@$8 25; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been more active since our last, and prices have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Porto Rico at 58c.; 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 53c.; 380 hhds. Trinidad and 160 hhds. St. Croix on private terms, ⅌ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—A fair inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine at from 42½c.@43½c., chiefly at 43c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon. Sales 370 bbls. No receipts or exports. Crude Turpentine and Tar have not varied essentially. Resin has been rather more sought after, but the increasing firmness of holders has had a tendency to check operations. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls. Common to Good Strained at $2 27½@$2 35; 425 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50; 559 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at from $3 25@$6 ⅌ 280 lbs. No receipts were reported. The export clearances were 1,760 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c., chiefly at 43c.@43½c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, at previous rates. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07½@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ⅌ gallon. Included in the sales were 550 bbls. Crude Sperm within our range.

OIL CAKE—Has been quiet since our last, at from $50@$54 50 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but steady, at 17⅛c. in bulk, with sales reported of equal to 625 bbls., and 23c. in bbls. There were no receipts or exports reported. Refined has been fairly active, but, having been offered more freely, has been quoted a shade cheaper, closing at about 32c.@32¼c. for Standard White here, and 31¾c.@31⅞c. for do., at Philadelphia, prompt delivery, ⅌ gallon. Sales have been reported here of equal to 1,500 bbls. Standard to Prime White, in bulk, at 27c.@27½c., chiefly at 27c.; 6,500 bbls. Standard White, August, various deliveries, within the month, at 32c.@32¼c., chiefly at 32½c.@32¼c., and 2,000 bbls. do., first half of September delivery, at 32½c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. Standard White, August deliveries, at 31¾c.@32c.; 2,500 bbls. do., September deliveries, at 32½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 465 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,130 bbls. The export clearances hence were 132,890 gallons, by the schooner *Silver Star*, for Malaga. Standard White, in cases, has been more sought after at from 33c.@39c., with sales reported of 4,000 cases, and Prime White at 39c.@40c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., continues in moderate request at 9¾c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 250 bbls. In cases it has been quoted at 15⅝c.@16c. ⅌ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90@$1 95, and for Refined, $2 15@$2 20 each. The bark *Black Brothers* took out 4,541 bbls. Benzine for Havre.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet at irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at $33 15@$33 30, closing at about $33 25, regular way, for New Mess; $33 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats have been inactive at former prices; sales have been reported of 125 packages, at 14¾c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in more demand and firm; sales 450 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@16⅞c. ⅌ lb. Lard is dull but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 300 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17⅝c.@18c. for City, and 19½c.@19⅞c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are in some demand at $25@$30 ⅌ bbl.; sales 85 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are moderately inquired for at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	34	@38
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	25	@27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	33	@40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@37
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	21	@24
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb.	16	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ⅌ lb.	15¾	@16
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14	@15
Factories, common, ⅌ lb.	10	@12
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	7	@11
Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	14	@15¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12¾	@13¾

RICE—Has been firm and in request, including Carolina, $8 25@$9 25; Rangoon, $7 62½@$8, currency, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand and steady, including Turk's Island at 46c.@47c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90 by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally quite dull at former nominal quotations.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair demand at previous figures, including Honduras, 40c.@43c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@45c.; Chagres, 43c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@40c., currency. Goat have been quiet, including Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@57½c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Cape, 45c.@50c. ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 60c.@70c.; Patna, each, 42½c.@45c., currency.

SOAP—Has been very moderately sought after, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been generally quiet at former rates, including Mace at $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 43c.; Cloves at 25c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@18¾c.; Ginger at 11½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been less sought after, but have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 291 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13½c., and 588 boxes Havana at from 11c.@13c., chiefly at 12¼c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅝c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅝c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White at 14½c.@15⅜c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12⅝c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand and less buoyant at prices ranging from 14c.@15⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; also, 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., and 27,500 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c., ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, since our last, at essentially unchanged prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry prevails for Kentucky, of which 354 hhds. have been sold at 7¼c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been inactive, sales having been confined to 50 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; 38 cases 1866 Connecticut at 18c., and 21 cases 1868 do. at 21c. ⅌ lb. Of Havana, 200 bales have been sold at $1@$1 08 ⅌ lb. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Good Lugs, 7¾c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium Leaf, 9¼c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 10½c.@13c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 13c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf, thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old, and 18c.@40c. for new crop, ⅌ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 70c.@80c.; Second Cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@50c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—The business in this line during the week Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. sum up thus: Sales, 4,000 lbs. Northwest at 90c., gold, for export; 10,000 lbs. Arctic at 94c., gold, for home use; 6,000 lbs. Arctic and 700 lbs. South Sea, also for home use, on private terms.

Stock, Aug. 2		369,000 lbs.
Sales for export	4,000 lbs.	
Sales for consumption	17,000 lbs.	—21,000 lbs
Present stock in first hands		348,000 lbs.
Present stock in speculators' hands		41,800 lbs.

WHISKY—There has been a fair inquiry for Western, and sales have been reported of 450 bbls. at $1 12@$1 13, nearly all at $1 12 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been on a moderate scale since our last, and prices have been quoted steady on less liberal offerings of desirable grades.

Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@63
Extra and XX fleece	46@53
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@48
Unwashed fleeces	28@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@22
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	30@35
Unwashed white fleece	25@28
Black fleece	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	30@35
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	24@30
Spring Clip, S	22@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P.	23@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@24
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@33
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@43
Western limed pulled	40@44
Southern limed pulled	38@48
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, on a moderate business. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 1,700 bbls. Flour at 2s., by sail, and 2s. 6d., by steam, ⅌ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7½d.@7¾d., mainly at 7¾d. ⅌ bushel; a cargo of 4,300 quarters do. at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; 100 bales Hops, by steam, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 500 tierces Lard at 35s.; 130 boxes Bacon at 35s. ⅌ ton, and 80 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, with 4,000 quarters Wheat at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, on the west coast of Ireland; and a British bark, now at Boston, with 3,000 quarters Wheat, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian bark of 2,000 bbls. capacity, with a general cargo on private terms. For Rotterdam, a Netherland bark, with 30,000 Staves on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a vessel, with Petroleum at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl. Other oil negotiations were in progress, but not completed, at a late hour.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
GREEN BUSHES. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FALLEN SAVED and DOMINIQUE. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported by the cable that Mr. GLADSTONE is again quite ill.

The yacht *Sappho* reached Queenstown on Monday evening safely, and with all well on board. She made the voyage from this city in twelve days, nine hours and thirty-six minutes.

More failures of firms in the cotton trade at Preston, England, are reported.

A dispatch from Lisbon states that a French Company offers to build a telegraph line from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America on a twenty years' concession, and without subsidy.

From Paris it is reported that a great Carlist demonstration in Spain has been fixed for the 15th inst. Formidable bands are gathering in the northern districts.

Mr. MOTLEY has appointed Mr. EASTMAN, of Queenstown, United States Consul *pro tem.* at Glasgow.

GENERAL.

We have reports of three serious marine disasters. The steamship *Germania*, belonging to the Hamburg-American Packet Company, which sailed from this port on Thursday last, was struck by an iceberg off Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, and is a total wreck. The steamship *Cleopatra*, from Montreal for London, was lost near the same place on Sunday evening; and the steamship *San Jacinto*, from New-York for Savannah, ran ashore on Body's Island on Monday morning. In each case, fortunately, the passengers and crew were saved from injury or death.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has authorized the entry of forty acres as an addition to the town of Helena, Montana, under the Town Site act of March 2, 1867. The proof in the case shows that 200 buildings have been erected on this addition, valued at $200,000, and that 300 persons reside thereon. The United States Land Office is situated upon this tract. This town site will now embrace 347 acres, an entry of 307 acres having been authorized by the Commissioner's decision of Feb. 23, 1869.

The "Susquehanna war" news this morning is interesting and quite important. During the early part of the forenoon of yesterday, the Ramsey army took position at one end of the tunnel on the Susquehanna Railroad, and the Fiske army at the other end; and toward night they had a skirmish, resulting in the injury of several persons. Many of the Ramsey men are "anti-renters," and the Fiske men are coal miners and Erie Railroad laborers. There is great excitement in Albany and Binghamton. Trains and locomotives have been seized, and all travel on the road is prevented.

Yesterday morning, at the coal bank near Massillon, Ohio, an iron cage, containing eight men, fell forty feet to the bottom of the shaft, severely injuring all of them, breaking their legs, arms and ribs. Medical assistance was immediately called, and all are now doing well.

It is now stated that seven persons instead of four escaped from the jail at Baltimore on Monday evening. They effected their escape by cutting through the ventilator. A reward of $500 is offered for the apprehension of HOFFMAN and DENNIS.

The United States monitor *Dictator* went to sea from the Delaware Breakwater at 5 P. M. on Sunday.

Our Washington dispatch states that nothing of importance was transacted in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, of which so much was expected. It is stated, on good authority, that neither reconstruction, the Cuban question or the seizure of the Spanish gunboats were touched upon.

HENRY B. HASWELL, Secretary of the Board of Public Instruction, died at Albany yesterday.

The British fleet in the waters of China are to be instructed by the Admiralty to cooperate with our Asiatic Squadron in laying and protecting a telegraphic cable along the coast of China. This is an American enterprise.

President GRANT will be in New-York again to-morrow. He leaves Washington to-night, accompanied by General PORTER. From here he will go to Pennsylvania.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN formally entered upon his duties as commander of the Washington Navy-yard yesterday.

Yesterday was the last day of the Saratoga races, which have been largely attended throughout. The day opened with a handicap, one mile and three-quarters, for all horses that have run at this Meeting, which was won by *Corsican* in 3:10. The second race was a four-mile race, for horses of all ages, and was won by *Abdel Kader* in 7:31¾. The third and last race was a "Consolation Purse" of $400, one mile and one-eighth, which was won by *Fanny Ludlow* in 1:56½.

Treasurer SPINNER continues to receive letters from all parts of the country informing him of the circulation of the new counterfeit ten-dollar notes. The Washington dispatch to the *Evening Post* says that a letter has been received in Washington from North Carolina stating that the various sections of that State are flooded with the new counterfeit notes.

The Chittenden will case was up again before the Surrogate yesterday, when the guardian of LUCIA CHITTENDEN stated that he had asked the advice of Judge CARDOZO as to the course he should pursue, and the case was adjourned till to-day to await the Judge's decision. The will of JOHN H. BALDWIN was also before the Surrogate on an application of a woman, who claims to be his widow, to revoke the probate of the will on the ground that no citation was served on her when the will was proved. The executors offered an affidavit denying her claims to be the widow, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Union Republican Central Committee met last night and adopted a Constitution, and decided to hold an election for permanent officers on the 17th inst.

The Fifth Company of the Seventh Regiment celebrated their anniversary yesterday by an excursion to Staten Island, and a dinner.

The Peace Conference, which was soon to have been held in Washington between the representatives of the South American Republics and Spain, will not, it is understood, take place before the early part of next January.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, eight Wall-street brokers were sentenced by Judge CARDOZO for usury. On six of them he imposed a fine varying from $250 to $500, and two were committed to the City Prison for five and ten days respectively.

JOHN H. PRATT, the alleged Texas murderer, was taken to Fort Schuyler on Monday, subsequent to the time that he was placed in charge of Marshal BARLOW by Judge McCUNN.

The examination of ANNIE CLANCY, charged with embezzling a letter addressed to Mrs. ELLEN BERRY, was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

The Aldermanic Committee on the new Post Office site met again yesterday, and after hearing Mr. MULLETT, the architect, explain the views of the Government on the subject, adjourned to 1 P. M. on Friday next.

At the meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association yesterday, Mrs. WILBOUR read an essay on the rights and duties of her sex, which was well received. The printed petitions for a Sixteenth Amendment are now in circulation for signatures.

Two more firms signed the new price list of the tailors yesterday, and it is said that twelve others will sign it to-day. The strike will probably last but a short time longer.

JOHN BRANAGAN, a policeman, was fatally injured at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry yesterday afternoon while assisting a teamster to back a load of lumber out of the ferry gate.

A Relic of the Olden Time.

An ancient fire-eater still lives, and his home is Mobile. And the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district troubles him. And he vows that that defeat, having been caused by the indifference of white men, shall be atoned for by immediate repentance or blood.

Of this ancient fire-eating sentiment the Mobile *Register* is the organ. It declares that the election of a Republican member for its district is a calamity for which "the white men who have thought proper to absent themselves from the polls" are responsible. It propounds the inquiry, "Are we forever to be the bondsmen and serfs of an invading gang of plunderers?" and responds with a thundering No!

> "We have, as a people, been patient—oh, how patient!—for years, because we looked to a united people at home and to a more generous feeling at the North, for relief from our intolerable burdens. It never entered into our plans or purposes to endure the present condition of affairs forever. But now that, after four years of endurance, *we find ourselves deserted by enough of our own people to secure the ascendency of C. B. rule over us*, we are forced to look about for other and new remedial measures. Those of us who mean to be free at all hazards must do one of two things—either, first, desert this C. B. and negro cursed land, and find a home whose air we can breathe without stifling, or we must resort to the *ultima ratio*, and *drive our tyrants away*. Had the white delinquents at the polls come to the front, there had been no occasion for thoughts like these. *The majority of this people mean to have their liberties, and, if blood comes of it, its stain will be upon the garments of those who, having before them a peaceable solution of the country's difficulties, and refusing to aid in it, have forced men to think of sterner remedies.*"

But the *Register* reckons without its host. The majority of its neighbors are not of the fire-eating fraternity, or the defeat it deplores had not occurred. It was beaten at the polls because the majority are on the other side. They are quite as anxious for the maintenance of their liberty, probably, as are the class for whom the *Register* speaks; but they interpret liberty in a more rational sense. To the mind of the fire-eater that much-abused term formerly meant liberty to flog negroes and rule the State; and now it means liberty to expel Northern and colored citizens who refuse to vote the Democratic ticket. The majority who are not fire-eaters prefer the liberty which is according to law; they can breathe the air of home without stifling, or without wasting words about "the *ultima ratio*," because they have made up their minds to labor and to wait for the happier time which a little common sense and good feeling will assuredly bring.

The *Register*, however, will be satisfied with nothing less than another war:

> "These reflections lead us to believe that we have entered upon a new phase of this extraordinary revolution, and that the years to come will not be as quiet as those that have passed. It is not in the nature of men, especially of men of our race, to sit down supinely while they are taxed to a confiscation of their property by a handful of strangers. Brutes will fight for their lives, their food and their young, and our homes, our subsistence for wives and children are threatened; and when liberty is thrown into the scale with the means of livelihood, and when we are boldly told if we do not like it we can abandon our country, *an issue is presented that is not long debatable.* When that issue comes to be made up—and it is imminent—*it is one that a spark may at any moment kindle into a conflagration*—our non-voting white people will discover that they had some interest in the late election. They will have to fight, whereas they only had to vote."

Here is a Southern Rip Van Winkle—one in whose veins courses the blood of the whole race of fire-eaters! The slight excitement of an election has awakened him from a nine-years' sleep. He rubs his eyes and sees those who were once his slaves his equals at the ballot-box; he sees white men voting for a Republican candidate, and a large crowd of white men content to let the Republican win. The spectacle is too much for his venerable nerves. He swears and raves like a lunatic. He threatens vengeance against white and black alike. He sharpens his bowie-knife and polishes his rifle. And then, rushing to the file of the *Register* for August, 1859, he paraphrases its vaporings, and dreamily contemplates the sensation they will produce.

The multitude who have not been asleep know that the intervening ten years have somewhat materially altered the situation. They have had one war, and think that quite enough. It has changed the relations of the races, and in some degree the theory of the Government; but they have faith in the superior intelligence and capacity of the whites, and are not afraid of the final results. It has left them embarrassed, with rich fields desolate and old homes in ruin; but they are doing their best to reorganize industry, and regenerate business, and they feel that their efforts will be rewarded with success. These men don't treasure the files of the *Register*. They are ready to subscribe a moderate sum with the view of transferring them to the archives of the Southern Historical Society, as a memorial of the madness that once reigned in Mobile. But they have no thought of hearkening to an oracle which is behind the age. They showed their purpose on this subject by going to the polls in friendly competition with the blacks, or by staying away from the polls, and so helping the voters to defeat the Democratic candidate.

One thing is certain. If the *Register* has not sufficient influence to force the Mobile whites to vote, it is not likely to be able to drive them into another fight. Its thunder is too theatrical to frighten anybody.

The misfortune is that the threats of one noisy fire-eater will be turned to account by his noisy counterpart in the North, always on the lookout for utterances of this sort, and we shall be told in next week's *Anti-Slavery Standard* that the Mobile whites are preparing for bloodshed and violence, and the words of the *Register* will be cited in proof of it. Passions are thus stimulated which all good men would gladly see extirpated; pretexts for persecution are furnished which those familiar with the facts know to be untenable and unjust. In this way the South suffers from blows inflicted by those who pretend to be its peculiar friends. Mobile will be happier when the last fire-eater passes to another and more enduring slumber.

The Coming State Fair.

The State Fair at Elmira, which is to be held on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of September, is already beginning to engross the attention of farmers, stock-raisers and horticulturists throughout the State. These Autumn meetings have always been of great benefit to the farming interest, and are looked for, as they deserve to be, with very great interest. Each year they have steadily grown in importance and popularity. Ample preparations are in train for the accommodation of exhibitors and guests and the transportation of visitors, and liberal premiums are offered.

The Rochester State Fair last year was specially noteworthy for its display of new and valuable agricultural implements and labor-saving devices. The new ditching machines, threshing machines, hay rakes and loaders, potato diggers, power corn-huskers, planters and harrows, horse rakes, portable grist mills, and other farm machinery and tools, will be remembered by those who visited the Fair as forming one of the best exhibitions of this sort ever made in the State.

The Elmira Fair, however, will have one great advantage over the Rochester in not suffering from the distraction of political excitement. Last year the Fair was held at a time when the political cauldron was boiling with four-fold fury, it being at the height of the Presidential, State, county and town canvasses. This year the agricultural interest will have everything its own way, and no doubt it will prove vastly better for the country. The fruit exhibitors are expected this year to make a fine show, though last year's was considered by good judges to have equaled or surpassed any preceding. The same was true of the neat cattle and the poultry; it is hoped, however, that the exhibition of sheep, which fell off somewhat last year, will again be very noteworthy. Upon the whole, therefore, the farming interest may be congratulated on the prospects of the coming fair. It occurs, as will be remembered, a fortnight earlier this year than in 1868.

Army Economy.

It is said, on high authority, that Major-General THOMAS, who lately succeeded General HALLECK in command of the Military Division of the Pacific, has gone to Alaska, with the intention of abolishing the whole departmental command in those Polar regions, and reducing the garrison to a two-company post at St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. "This," adds the military organ which makes the announcement, "with a cutter, will be entirely adequate for the protection of the seal fisheries, which are the only *raison d'être* for the presence of troops there at all."

The striking difference between the view of the present and that of the late commander of the Division of the Pacific, as to the importance of garrisoning Alaska, is very suggestive. The one was, apparently, a theoretical calculation, the other a practical one; the one looked to possible "strategic combinations," the other to just what was needed. There is a historic as well as a humorous significance in this sudden fall of Alaska in military importance. It recalls the old days of the war, when General HALLECK was so struck with the strategic value of Harper's Ferry that no force seemed too large to detach from operations in the field to hold it; and, indeed, one of its garrisons, 11,000 strong, was cut off and captured while illustrating this theory. Observing from his headquarters in San Francisco, and with the divisional map spread before him, that Alaska or Russian America had a territorial extent of no less than 578,000 square miles, the Division Commander became vividly impressed, two years ago, with the importance of garrisoning it, and called loudly for more troops. "This division," he said, in his report, "comprises more than one-third of our entire territory," and yet, he added, by way of contrast, "its troops comprise only about one-ninth of our army as it is now organized."

And, on the same principle of equitable territorial division of forces, he was distressed at the unprotected state of Alaska. The entire area of his division comprehended 1,235,000 square miles; accordingly Alaska embraced nearly half of the territory to be guarded. Could he afford to send many troops thither? He could not, because he had few to spare—only seventy-six companies in all. But what he did was to erect the Territory into a Department, under one of his ablest officers, General JEFF. C DAVIS, to send on four companies at once, to follow them up with others as soon as possible, and to plead and hope that "with the large addition of territory" just made, "the justice of the claims of this coast will be admitted, and additional troops will be sent here at as early a date as may be practicable." Meanwhile, the troops went up to Sitka under General DAVIS' command, and, finding it cold in those Arctic regions, warmed themselves up by a preliminary thrashing of the Indians, after which they "burrowed."

And now comes the new commander to change all this. He regards the territorial view of the distribution of troops to be a fallacious one—perhaps a sort of Harper's Ferry theory. He finds that as he has but seven regiments, all told, under his command, and as the military or trading importance of Alaska is not yet very great, he need not make his small force smaller by dispatching so large a force to that region. Indeed it is hard to imagine what it can do except to act as a corps of observation, watching on the frontier lest the North Pole shall march down and cross the Arctic Circle.

Turning the Alaska army to a two-company garrison will reduce the expenses of the former departmental command. "It costs a large amount of money," says the semi-official authority already quoted, "and produces little or no result except chronic rheumatism, which spoils in a single year two-thirds of the troops unfortunate enough to be stationed in that land of fogs and chills. This news will give a thrill of relief to all the fine fellows now stationed and imprisoned on the coast and islands of Alaska." As General THOMAS is now at Sitka, we shall probably soon learn the details of the movements of troops designed to carry out these changes of station.

The Powers of a Corporation Counsel.

The powers of an attorney and counsel for a municipal corporation, have been brought up for consideration by the controversy arising out of the actions of the Brooklyn Improvement Company in cutting across Third-avenue in that city. That Company was incorporated a few years since, with the design of making docks, &c., in the low grounds in Brooklyn in the neighborhood of the Gowanus Canal. They obtained from the Legislature a right to use certain portions of Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets, but nothing was said in the act about any use of Third-avenue. The Company, however, desiring to open a canal into a part of the land lying between Third and Fourth avenues, boldly took the bull by the horns and without any authority from the Street Commissioner or any other official, began to cut away the embankment on which Third-avenue is laid, to carry their canal across it. The Street Commissioner interfered and stopped their work, whereupon they commenced a suit against the City of Brooklyn and the Mayor and Street Commissioner by name, and representing to Judge TAPPEN that they had Legislative authority to cut across Third-avenue, procured from him an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with the Company's work.

It seems that the Mayor and the Street Commissioner of Brooklyn were of the opinion that the Company had no law for their action, and should be stopped. The Attorney and Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. DE WITT, differed with them, not as to the law, but as to the propriety of allowing the Company to override the law. He thought the Company were doing a good work, and that the Court ought to protect them in it, and the Mayor and Street Commissioner having employed other counsel to contest the matter with the Company, Mr. DE WITT claimed that no one could appear in the matter but himself. Some enthusiastic friends of the canal, having serenaded Mr. DE WITT, he took occasion in the speech which is customary on such occasions, to speak of his powers as Corporation Counsel. He is reported to have claimed that he represented the great body of the citizens, and was independent of the direction or control of the officers of the city, and that as to his having no business with considerations of public policy, the decisions of the highest Courts were to the contrary.

It is a question of no small importance whether this be so or not. It is certainly a new view of the prerogatives of Corporation Counsel in the State of New-York.

The members of the Ohio Democratic Committee meet at Columbus to-day to determine the policy consequent on the declination of General ROSECRANS. His refusal to become their standard-bearer revives the quarrels which his nomination for the time obscured. Contending factions accepted him as a compromise candidate. Moderate Democrats took him on his merits, and immoderate ones abated their pretensions in view of his supposed availability. The latter end of the controversy is likely to be worse than the first. Extreme men, however, are at a disadvantage. They surrendered their views to make a Rosecrans platform practicable, and what will they do now? Having extracted the party from the slough of Copperheadism, they cannot deliberately plunge it back.

The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs understands too well the manner in which schemers and speculators obtain from frontier tribes the surrender of their lands, to be in doubt as to the character of the pending Osage Treaty. The treaty is a fraud upon the Indians—a fraud so iniquitous that the influence of the Government should be exerted to prevent its ratification. Decisive interference is required, not less to guard the Indians against flagrant injustice, than to protect the interests of *bonâ fide* settlers. Representative CLARKE's errand to Washington is a righteous one.

It is announced that FELLOWS, the man who causelessly and brutally killed ALEXANDER SWINTON at Port Jervis, has, since the murder, "cried out in tones of bitter anguish, 'Why, oh, why did my friends let me go in there? Why did they not stop me?'" It seems to us that this sort of "anguish" is misplaced. The true object of the murderer's indignation should be, not his friends, but himself. *He* knew, quite as well as they, that when in the full swing of one of his drunken orgies, inflamed and maddened by liquor, no crime was too great for him. He had sought the lives of others in this crazy-drunk state, and yet he relied on "his friends" to keep him from sacrificing other victims to his rage. And, singularly enough, the accuracy of this kind of reasoning is often half admitted by the public. The murderer asks why his companion did not interfere; the true question is, why did he himself not "interfere," by refusing to drink himself into that condition where he had no self-control, putting an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains?

The Republican Press is almost unanimous against General CANBY's proposal to exact the iron-clad oath from the members elect of the Virginia Legislature. Much is said in favor of amnesty; but the prevailing argument is that which the Indianapolis *Journal* condenses into a nutshell:

> "The fact that the Government authorized the people of Virginia to vote upon that part of the new Constitution establishing the test oath separately, and that it was voted down by an overwhelming majority, would seem to imply that it ought not to be required of a Legislature which has its life in that Constitution, and acts under its authority."

We have confidence in the course that will be pursued by the Administration in dealing with the subject. General GRANT's feeling was made apparent in the cases of Georgia and Louisiana, and in his decisions then we have a pledge of liberality now.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Increase of Immigration—Demand for Labor in the South—Chinese Merchants Going East—Opposition of Democrats in California—A Late Spanish Minister on Chinese Colonization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

Wafted by wind and steam, the Chinese are pouring into this country as the frogs did into Egypt. Like their prototypes, they not only cover the face of the ground, but find their way into dairies, laundries and "dough-troughs." But they are not a plague, at least in my opinion; and the fact that they continue to come, still finding ready employment and good wages, proves that the labor market is not yet overstocked.

Some eighteen or twenty years ago the advent of the first batch of Celestials was hailed by the people of this coast as an event of national importance—the commencement of an auspicious era. They signalized it with imposing ceremonies, and with a view to attracting others they prepared for the first comers an ostentatious welcome—giving them a great dinner, and making them a long speech; in the midst of which, I am told, just where they were expected to weep, or at least to appear very much affected, the Chinese all burst out laughing, disconcerting the orator to such an extent that he was obliged to quit the platform.

The handful of Orientals who were recipients of that ovation are now represented by more than 70,000 of their countrymen, who are scattered all over the Pacific Coast. The tide of immigration is steadily on the increase, and the new railroads are opening up fresh channels to conduct it to other parts of our wide extended commonwealth. Will this influx of Asiatics bring prosperity and wealth, or is it fraught with moral blight and political danger?

This in California is the question of the hour. The intelligence and wealth of the community are on one side, and the counter current of European immigration on the other. Capital holds out its golden baits, but labor—the unskilled labor of Ireland—receives the coming Chinese with brickbats and bludgeons. Politicians join in the affray. The London *Times* hears the noise from afar, and deems the matter of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a leading article.

Our own Eastern papers, too, are just now unusually full of the coming Chinaman—giving full reports of the Memphis Convention, and discussing *pro* or *con* the planters' project for superseding African labor by the importation of Chinese coolies. The scheme is anything but visionary, and the authors of it are so much in earnest that they have already taken steps for carrying it into immediate effect. Two of them arrived in this city last week with a view to engaging two thousand Chinese laborers for the cotton and sugar fields of the South. What success they are meeting with I have not heard, but it is easy to infer that when the Chinese can find employment here, at from $20 to $30 per month, they will not be in a hurry to remove to the Southern States for any wages the planters can afford to offer them. The scheme, if realized at all, can only be done by means of direct importation, as proposed by KOOPMANSCHAAP.

California, in the meantime, is sending you a deputation of a different kind—two intelligent Chinese merchants, who went East last week in company with the commercial party from Chicago, for the purpose of visiting our inland emporiums and Eastern seaports, and ascertaining what openings they offer for the industry and enterprise of their countrymen. This embassy of merchants is not less significant than that of the mandarins, which excited so much curiosity last year. That meant palaver; this means business.

With Mr. CHOY CHEW, one of the delegates, I happen to be acquainted. He had gone back to China to take a wife of the daughters of his people—a revelation which may prove disappointing to some of our Eastern ladies, for he is rich, young and handsome; and with his blushing bride, who was attended by two maid servants, he had taken passage on the Pacific Mail steamship *Colorado*. The dainty lady, who was quite a beauty after the style of her country, never ventured to show her little feet outside of the door of her state-room. But CHOY CHEW, speaking English perfectly and thoroughly versed in our American usages, took his seat at the dinner-table among the other passengers. But for the flowing silks of his national costume, he would hardly have been detected as a foreigner, yet a coarse old sea Captain took offence at his presence and insulted him to such an extent that the "gentle Chinaman," to avoid trouble afterward, took his meals in his own room. Furnished with letters to leading citizens in our Eastern States, CHOY CHEW will now be welcomed into circles into which the rude old sea captain could have no access.

The Chinese question is just now showing itself in a new phase; it is becoming an element in party politics, and you will be interested to know the use that is made of it by the Democracy of the Pacific coast. Last week I listened to an address "on the issues of the day" by Senator CASSERLEY. In the speaker's view, all other issues were absorbed in the momentous questions of Chinese labor and Chinese suffrage; and how he treated these you may infer from the fact that a few weeks ago he refused to sit down in the dining-room of the Lick House while a couple of Chinese gentlemen were present—the guests of the house. On this occasion he ridiculed the characteristic features of the race and flattered the Irish Catholics who repaid him with uproarious cheers. The rhetorical embellishments with which he entertained the imagination of his hearers, were such as representing Congress as governing California like a conquered province, as "the Romans did Sicily through the Proconsul VERRES." And the kind of political economy with which he sought to enlighten their understanding was the assertion that cheap labor is the curse of a country, and that the most prosperous nations are always those that pay the highest wages. Arguing as he did to convert the labor market into a monopoly, by closing our doors against the most numerous class of laborers, he ought, if consistent, to have gone on to show that our country would become more prosperous as laborers become more scarce, and that it would reach its acme when none were to be had at any price!

As to the suffrage, all parties on this coast are equally opposed to conferring it on a class of people who, however long they may sojourn among us, continue to be aliens in language, customs and religion. The late Republican Convention at Sacramento adopted a resolution to the effect that "we hold that inoffensive immigrants from China are entitled to full protection for their lives, liberty and property; but *we are opposed to Chinese suffrage in any form*, and to any change in the naturalization laws of the United States."

Of this general sentiment, the Democrats are trying to avail themselves to carry the State against the Fifteenth Amendment; and I think they are likely to succeed. This was the object of CASSERLEY's speech, and its most telling periods were those in which he portrayed the evils that would follow the adoption of that article. In the East and South had not negro suffrage, negro officers, and negro social equality followed each other in quick but dark succession? And would not the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment entail on the people of this coast the enormous consequences of Chinese suffrage, Chinese mandarins and Chinese social equality?

As to citizenship and social equality, I freely admit that the untaught masses who seek a subsistence on our shores, are but poorly qualified for the enjoyment of those privileges. But while those barren prairies are lying waste which their industry might convert into fruitful gardens, and hill-sides which they can clothe with the tea-plant or make them the home of the silk-worm, is it wise to discourage their coming? No! let them come with their frugal habits and cheap labor. In the Pacific States they will elevate the poorer class of the white population by enabling them to become employers, or to find employment of a higher kind than digging earth or breaking stones. And in the Southern States, if our colored freedman has not energy enough to compete with the Chinese coolie, why he deserves to succumb.

Señor DE MAS, late Spanish Minister at Pekin, in a letter to the writer, makes an interesting statement in regard to the Chinese in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, where he had long resided. "These philo-Chinese," he says, "would prefer, it seems, that the superabundant inhabitants of this Empire should die here from hunger, rather than let them go to countries of rich soil and scanty population, where they can make their fortunes, as it happens already in Cuba, where there are to be found some hundreds of them who have got a few thousand dollars capital, five or six who possess about $200,000, and one, at least, who is worth $400,000. And all this, although it is only a few years since the Chinese colonization began. In the Philippine Islands, where it is older, the Chinese and their race (their descendants of mixed race) are become proprietors of almost all the lands of the country, and the natives, being less intelligent, are sinking into the working population."

This is precisely what we may expect to take place in our Southern States, if the Chinese are introduced there in considerable numbers. Some of them will become rich, all will make a living, and many will possess themselves of homesteads and settle down as permanent occupants of the soil. The negro, if too thriftless to prevent or oppose this threatened invasion, deserves to decay away before a more energetic race.

A new race, however, as yet unknown to ethnology, is destined to make its appearance there—the cross between the Chinese and the negro, combining, we may hope, the good qualities and removing the defects of both. And certainly it would be hard to imagine a more felicitous combination than that which would result from the physical energy and mental activity of the one with the warm affections and moral susceptibilities of the other.

The Chinese always marry where they can find wives, and domestic happiness is a lotus that makes them forget their own country. In the East Indies they have intermarried with the Malays and the Tagals, and in the Sandwich Islands they wed with the Kanakas. The latter are professed Christians, and the Chinese are showing a disposition to adopt their religion as well as their country.

Strong efforts are being made to attract Chinese colonists to Lower California. They will, no doubt, be able to live and thrive on that barren peninsula, though nobody else can find a subsistence there. In Peru they are settling in considerable numbers, and well were it for every State of South America if the Chinese would come with their patient industry and love of law and order, and infuse those qualities into the degenerate descendants of the Spanish Conquest.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Oregonian* is to clear for Yokohama on the 4th inst., and in my next I shall have something to say about the Japanese. The refugees from that island kingdom, who lately sought asylum in this country, are making a good beginning. They have gathered their first harvest, and have tea plants more than an inch high. A promising class of their young men are studying English and the useful arts, in the City College, under the care of Rev. Mr. VEDER.

W. A. P. M.

The Death of Mr. Little of Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 10.

Mr. CHARLES C. LITTLE died at his residence in Cambridge yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. He had been troubled with an internal disease for several months, which threatened to prove fatal at any time. Mr. LITTLE was born in Kennebunk, and at the time of his death was about 70 years old. Nearly forty years ago, in connection with the late JAMES BROWN, he bought out the old firm of HILLIARD & GRAY, and from that time has been known as the senior partner of the largest law publishing firm in the country. LITTLE, BROWN & CO. He was twice married; first to Miss HILLIARD, daughter of the late Deacon HILLIARD, of Cambridge, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, who survive him. His second wife and widow was Miss WHEATON, daughter of HENRY WHEATON, the well-known writer on international law. Mr LITTLE owned a large amount of real estate in Cambridge, and many of the fine residences near Dana Hill are due to his taste and enterprise. Mr. LITTLE's career as a business man is a long and honorable one. Integrity, uprightness and great prudence characterized all his business transactions, and his conduct toward his inferiors was gentlemanly, courteous and not overbearing. He was one of the most respected citizens of Cambridge, and was President of the Charles River Bank for years. He was also a prominent Director of the Union Horse Railway and the Cambridge Gas Light Company.

There will be a meeting of the book trade of this city to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the counting-room of Messrs. CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 49 Washington-street, to recognize in some appropriate way his sudden death.

CHICAGO.

The Eclipse—The Contest Between Bishop and Rector—Temperance National Convention—Crops—The Visiting Chinese Merchants—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 7, 1869.

I am writing now in the dim light of the great eclipse, toward which the eyes of so many thousands are turned in various parts of the world. The day has been faultless, not a cloud to be seen, the air cool and pleasant, and everything favorable to an observation of the celestial phenomena. The obscuration commenced at the exact time set down for it—4:19, solar time, as shown by the meridian circle of the observatory attached to Chicago University. Slowly the moon advanced over the sun's face, or rather interposed itself between us and the great luminary, until there was but a small disc of the upper edge visible—a line in appearance like unto a new moon, though at the greatest obscuration the crescent shape was wanting. At 5:12 it began perceptibly to pass off, and now a quarter of the sun's surface is revealed. Here in the University Grove, where I am located, the effect is singularly beautiful. The dim, unnatural light—indescribable, yet possessing a peculiar charm—unlike twilight or moonlight, contrasting with the green of the lawn and the foliage, and the dark shadows thrown by the trees, there is a weird enchantment in the scene rarely witnessed.

Professor SAFFORD, of the Observatory, with a corps of assistants, is in Des Moines, where the eclipse is a totality, and expects, should the day prove fine, to make valuable discoveries. Professor SAWYER, of the University, worked out the problem of this eclipse as long ago as 1848, and has the tables now, which comprise the mathematical and astronomical process. Science has succeeded in finding out the hidden ways of the heavenly bodies, and can now tell the times of their coming and going more regularly than a road master can his trains. Just ask Professor SAFFORD what hour any given star will pass his meridian circle, and he will tell you, and to, to a second it will be in its appointed place. The machinery of the heavens is perfect through ages, and its workmanship shows a master hand. But when shall science penetrate the mystery of the sun itself, and tell us the source of its light and heat?

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The sublunary excitement of our city during the past week has continued around the "Cheney trial," and the judicial proceedings which have grown out of it. Judge JAMESON has made the injunction against Bishop WHITEHOUSE's Court perpetual so far as he is able to do it. He accompanied his decision with a very undignified harangue and an attack upon Bishop WHITEHOUSE, which, however much deserved, ought not to have emanated from the Bench. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, and I have but little doubt but that Judge JAMESON will be overruled. There is, however, one Judge (LAWRENCE) who is no admirer of the Bishop, as he had a stiff controversy with him a few years ago, concerning Rev. Mr. CRAYCRAFT and Grace Church, of Galesburg. But he is a man who will decide a legal question upon its merits and not through prejudice. In the meantime, the Ecclesiastical Court has adjourned to Sept. 15, awaiting the result of the appeal.

The religious Press of the city, I observe, condemn Mr. CHENEY for permitting his counsel to "appeal unto Cæsar," on technical grounds. They argue that he ought to meet the main question, as he has raised it by the position he has taken, and not attempt to escape behind technicalities, or the irregularities of the prosecution. The principle involved is certainly against Mr. CHENEY. He, as a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, is bound by his ordination vows to conform to its canons. On the other hand, Bishop WHITEHOUSE, as the administrator of the Diocese, is equally bound to see that the canons are not violated. This is the issue, and religious men argue that Mr. CHENEY should meet it squarely, and abide the consequences of his own acts. There are two things which have conspired to give this matter a peculiar prominence, one is the almost universal unpopularity of Bishop WHITEHOUSE, and the other the universal popularity of Mr. CHENEY. But these do not change the merits of the questions involved.

THE TURNFEST.

The great German National Turnfest is being inaugurated to-day. There is a large gathering from all sections of the Union, and Chicago will be under Teutonic rule more than ever for the next few days. To-morrow (Sunday) is to be the great day. At Wright's Grove, in the north suburb of the city, there will probably be a gathering of 50,000, and drinking and eating and carousing and "turning" and speech-making are to be the order of the day. The amount of drinking expected to be done may be inferred from the fact that the stands at the grove have been rented for $3,280.

TEMPERANCE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Arrangements are being made preparatory to the holding of the Temperance National Convention, which is to be held in this city on the 1st of September. Farwell Hall has been secured for its accommodation, and the railroads have reduced their fare. A large attendance from all parts of the country is anticipated. Many distinguished men are expected to be present, and important measures will be adopted. The West is undoubtedly almost a unit in favor of separate political action; but some diversity of opinion is anticipated from the East. The National Publication Society has recently opened a branch at No. 106 Madison-street, in this city, where their books are exposed for sale.

THE CROPS AGAIN.

From a trip some three hundred miles down the Chicago branch of the Central Railroad, I am still convinced that we are to have "much corn in Egypt" this year, after all, and considerable in other parts of the State. Some sections are boasting of their corn thirteen feet in height, and well eared. We shall not have a famine this year. The Chicago market, which generally is a pretty good barometer to indicate the crop prospects, is decidedly favorable, as prices of grain are gradually receding.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have for the past week been lionizing and entertaining a couple of "distinguished" Chinamen, who have come over from San Francisco prospecting commercially and otherwise. They are shrewd fellows, observing, and quick to notice all salient points. We presume they will be the forerunners of a large emigration of Celestials east of the mountains as soon as matters get regulated on the Pacific Railroad, and the fares reduced to a reasonable point. Our visitors are apparently much pleased with what they have seen, especially in a commercial point of view.

Fruits of various kinds are reaching us from California, but as soon as the novelty wears off the high prices will prevent very extensive sales. The pears and plums and apricots are, however, delicious and tempting.

THE CITY'S POPULATION.

In local matters we have about the usual number of affrays, murders, divorces, embezzlements, &c. Otherwise we are rather a quiet people. I notice that some of our dailies take exceptions to my estimate of the population of the city. I am content to wait until the census is taken next June, and then, if we have over 300,000, I will own up, but not until then. I bear in mind that no census for the past twenty years has made the number come up to the previous estimates by many thousands, and, therefore, do not expect the next one to be an exception. The *Tribune* states that $10,000,000 are being expended in new buildings. Last year it put the sum double what the architects' summing up at the close of the season justified. But Chicago is growing, nevertheless, and making what in other cities would be regarded as immense additions to her buildings. The number erected will not, however, according to the most liberal calculations, exceed two-thirds of last year.

Business is still comparatively dull, though the marketing of the new crops, which has commenced, is causing some improvement in general trade. Money is reported easy at the banks at the usual rates of 10 per cent., but for ordinary business purposes it continues scarce, and collections are made with difficulty.

LETTER FROM CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Its Attractive Capital City—Dr. Eldridge's Fish Farm—Proposed Public Buildings—State Fair—Senator Nicks' Chances for Renomination—Political Discussions, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

This attractive little city, which contains a population of 20,000, is on the Chemung River, about eighteen miles from where it empties into the Susquehanna; through it passes the Chemung Canal, and the New-York and Erie Railroad, and radiating from it are the Northern Pennsylvania Central, the Chemung Valley Railroad to Canandaigua, and the Conhocton Valley Railroad through Steuben, Livingston and Monroe Counties to Rochester. It is in a beautiful valley which at this point is in the form of a basin among the hills. Great pains have always been taken to cultivate shade trees, and now there is scarcely a street through which you pass that is not nearly arched over by the branches of the fine hard maples that grow luxuriantly on either side. The streets are broad, well graded and lighted. Excellent spring water, brought from a fine lakelet about half a mile to the northward, is conveyed through all the streets. The sidewalks, though principally of plank, are kept in good repair. The business portion of the town is paved with wood, and the stores and shops are principally of brick, and substantially built. But the portions devoted to residences are the most attractive. There are but few very expensive houses, and less that are not cheerful and homelike. There are no blocks of houses here as in most other cities and villages. On the contrary the lots are very large, and though the style of building is rather uniform, being almost entirely of wood, with flat roofs, and *café au lait* in color, with *café* colored blinds and trimmings, they are nevertheless generally very pleasant, and many of them exceedingly beautiful. The good taste displayed in the shrubbery, flowers, vases and fountains, with which the yards and grounds are adorned, deserves especial commendation. Mr. ARNOT, Dr. ELDRIDGE, Governor RANDALL, late Postmaster-General, Mr. LANGDON and a few others, have residences here that are noticeable in this respect.

There is a good academy here for the education of boys, and a seminary and college for the education of girls. The college building is on an eminence at the north of the city, is of brick, with two broad wings, and its architectural design and general appearance very fine. It is liberally endowed, and its condition is prosperous.

A rolling mill, doing a thriving business, and other branches of manufacture employing hundreds of mechanics and laborers are in active operation. The stock of a blast furnace on an extensive scale has been subscribed and before many weeks the workmen will be engaged in erecting the buildings, furnaces and machinery, so as to commence business next Spring. On every hand thrift and enterprise are apparent.

A little to the north of the city proper, but within its boundaries, there is a beautiful lakelet, oval in shape, and about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, on the property of Dr. ELDRIDGE, an enterprising, public-spirited and wealthy gentleman, who spends his leisure and some of his surplus income in embellishing the lake and cultivating fish. The water is very deep, cool and pure, and abounds with pickerel, bass and perch. The banks of the lake have been beautifully terraced and fringed with green sward, while a track broad and smooth enough for two teams of BONNER's fastest horses, to be driven abreast at their greatest speed, has been made, and this is surrounded on both sides by willow, elm and soft maple shade trees.

The inlet is made by a number of springs, and on this, and a few yards from the bank of the lake, the Doctor has erected a fish-house of wood, 50x20 feet, in which brook trout are hatched, and cared for until sufficiently large to be transferred to one of two ponds adjoining, where they remain for another probationary period, when they are again transferred to a second pond, which is the receptacle for all trout large enough to care for themselves. In this pond there are thousands of this gamest and most delicious of all fish. They are fed daily upon minnows, or when they cannot be readily obtained, upon the liver or "lights" of animals chopped fine. It is interesting to see them take their food. Let a handful be thrown in, and instantly there will be such a splashing and troubling of the waters as will astonish one not accustomed to their active movements. Fish weighing from one to two pounds will dart from, you cannot see where, and leap clean out of the water, their bright sides and brilliant spots glittering in the sun more beautifully than diamonds. These ponds are walled around with granite laid in cement, and the water passes out as fast as it enters, and is therefore constantly fresh.

Already the Doctor has expended thousands of dollars upon this lake and its surroundings, and his plans involve the laying out of a great deal more. The landscape gardening, the shrubbery, the fountains, the yachts, boats, boat-houses, Summer-houses, arbors, &c., &c., that have been resolved upon by him would make most men, however public spirited, shrug their shoulders, and hesitate long before [illegible] their strong boxes for the greenbacks which will be required.

Even now it is an enterprise that all are proud of, but twenty years hence it will be a great source of pleasure and an indispensable ornament to the city itself. It will be a monument to the enterprise and philanthropy of its projector more enduring than marble.

The New-York State Agricultural Society will hold its twenty-ninth annual exhibition and fair here on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th days of September next. Exhibitors or persons intending to present animals or articles for exhibition are required, by a rule of the Society, to make their entries on or before Saturday, the 24th inst. The grounds selected for the Fair are about one mile to the northwest of the city, containing in the neighborhood of forty acres of land, well adapted to the purpose in all respects. Contracts for the erection of the necessary fences and building have been let, and the most ample arrangements for the entertainment of visitors are being made.

The last Legislature passed an act looking to the erection of an additional State Prison more especially reformatory in its character, to be located somewhere in the southern tier of counties, and providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of five persons to select a suitable site therefor. The Commissioners have been appointed, and will soon meet to make the selection. There is quite a sharp rivalry between Binghamton and Elmira for the location. The people here insist that our charitable and reformatory institutions ought to be distributed throughout the several sections of the State, and, with a quiet humor, argue that, since Binghamton already has an asylum for inebriates, the State Prison should be located here.

The Addison *Advertiser*, published in an adjoining county, warmly indorses the integrity and ability with which JOHN I. NICKS, Esq., the present Senator from this district, has discharged his duties; and though it is understood he is not a candidate for reëlection, it insists that "he ought to have a chance to decline a renomination." Several other journals in the district have expressed a hope that he may be renominated, and that he will not decline. His nomination would be unexceptionable, and his constituents would have no reason to fear that they would be sold in the Senate "like strings of onions."

Republicans begin to discuss the next State Convention, its duties, obligations, &c., and, from what I can learn, the Southern tier will be represented by men who will show no mercy to the Twenty-second-street rowdies, or to the eminently respectable gentlemen who meet on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. They will go for "smashing all machines" that stand in the way of a perfect union of all the Republicans in the City of New-York.

The Democrats, under the confident expectation that they will carry the State, are burthened with candidates for the several State offices, so numerous that it will be difficult for the slate-makers to prevent the discontented from breaking them.

HIRAM GREY, an Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, will be a strong candidate for a place on the ticket as Judge of the Court of Appeals. He is competent, and had the reputation of being an upright Judge.

CHEMUNG.

THE EDGEFIELD, GA., TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Addison-Creswell Homicide—J. D. Creswell not Mortally Wounded.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel, Aug. 7.

We have refrained from giving any publicity to the many rumors which have been current here and elsewhere for the last two weeks in connection with the unfortunate affair which has resulted so tragically in the death of one brother and the serious wounding of another, believing that such matters are not within the legitimate province of journalism. The bloody tragedy which culminated in the death of CHARLES CRESWELL and the wounding of his brother, J. D., exacted of us, as public journalists, the duty of chronicling the tragedy as reported to us, and this we did in our issue of yesterday morning.

The affair has now, however, gained such widespread publicity from the tragedy which has been enacted, that we feel reluctantly called upon to state that Mr. J. D. CRESWELL was charged in a local item published in the *Constitutionalist*, with the seduction of a young lady. As soon as the paper containing the article reached Mr. CRESWELL, as rumor has it, he determined to come immediately to this city, and in company with an elder brother, Mr. CHARLES CRESWELL, he reached here, as we are informed, some time on Monday. In Wednesday morning's issue of the *Constitutionalist* the following appeared:

CARD OF MR. J. D. CRESWELL.—As a matter of common justice we publish the annexed card of Mr. J. D. CRESWELL, addressed to the editor of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*:

The following news item in your local column of the 27th ult., has just been called to my attention:

A CASE OF SEDUCTION—JUST RETRIBUTION.—Rumors were current on our streets yesterday that a justly-incensed brother had avenged the wrongs of a sister, in the slaying of the man who had betrayed her confidence. As the circumstances comes to us, the family of the young lady concerned ranks among the most respectable of Edgefield County. The designing and successful villain who has wrought her ruin is represented to have been a young man who formerly lived in Augusta—J. D. CRESWELL. We are advised that this young man conducted a farm in the neighborhood of the family to which allusion has been made, and that he had been welcomed into the most intimate association with the father, brother and daughters. Every facility in their power had been cheerfully afforded to contribute to his natural interests, and to promote his social enjoyment. He had been treated rather as a member of the family than as an acquaintance, and such had been his seeming honest and honorable deportment that no breath of suspicion was stirred against him until his baseness and perfidy culminated in the ruin of a daughter of the household. Stung to desperation, the brothers, who had been thus deceived by one who had won the semblance of honor and outraged the confidence reposed in him, waited on the author of the ruin of a too-confiding but loved sister, and demanded a reparation of the wrong at the marriage altar. This took place at night in the early part of last week. CRESWELL, as we are informed, acceded to the demand, and mounted his horse to accompany the young men to have the ceremony of marriage performed. On the road, however, his villainy again asserted its supremacy, and being mounted on a swift-footed horse, he gave them the slip at a favorable locality, and made his escape, although they discharged their pistols at him as he fled. Since then, these young men and their sympathising friends have been in active search for the young man who has so grievously wronged them, and it was reported here yesterday that one of the brothers had traced him to station ninety-five, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, where he overtook him on Saturday night, and shot and killed him. If such is the fact, it is only a just retribution, and a fate which all men should be taught to expect."

The article does me such glaring and palpable injustice, that I feel it due to myself to say that the statements therein contained are grossly and basely false.

I am willing to submit to a reasonable amount of contumely and odium to relieve the unfortunate, but to quietly acquiesce in the extravagant and unfounded statement contained in your paper, would be to acknowledge myself guilty and a villain unworthy of consideration. I am prepared to vindicate my denial and establish my innocence by indisputable proof, when called upon; and you will, therefore, please understand me as pronouncing the author of the information upon which the above-mentioned article is predicated a liar and a slanderer; and I hope you will do me the justice to insert this card in your paper, and to request those of your exchanges which have copied the above article to publish this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. CRESWELL.

Wednesday afternoon, while on our way to the office, we saw the Brothers CRESWELL in a buggy on the north side of Broad-street, opposite the Central Hotel, conversing with two of our citizens. A short while afterward they left for Edgefield Court-house, arriving some time in the evening and stopping at the hotel that night.

The particulars of the tragic occurrence of Thursday morning in the vicinity of Dr. H. PARKER's house, two miles above Edgefield, were contained in our columns of yesterday morning.

A gentleman who arrived in this city from the village yesterday afternoon called upon us last night, and from him we gathered the following:

As the buggy came near Dr. PARKER's house, two men armed with double-barreled shot guns fired at the CRESWELLS, killing CHARLES almost instantly, and wounding J. D. in four places—in the hand, chin, breast, and in the region of the stomach. The parties who did the shooting got on their horses and rode off. One of the CRESWELLS attempted to get out his sixteen-shooting rifle which, it is stated, they had with them, but before he could do so the attacking party had done their work.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that CHARLES CRESWELL came to his death from gunshot wounds at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Mr. J. D. CRESWELL is still at the residence of Dr. PARKER. His wounds, although very serious, are not of such a character as to result fatally. He was attended yesterday by one of our city physicians, and was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Our informant further tells us that immediately after the shooting, Messrs. GEO. B. and JAMES ADDISON rode into Edgefield and gave themselves up to the authorities. Yesterday morning they left for Lexington, where the Court is in session, to obtain bail from Judge BOOZER.

THE CHICAGO TURNFEST.

Second Day—Celebration at Wright's Grove—Grand Procession—The New-York Delegation—An Affecting Incident—The Games, Sports and Banquet.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 9.

Yesterday morning broke over the city clear and bright. The sun had recovered from his indisposition of the previous evening, and, after a refreshing night's repose, he rose, fully competent and willing to perform a good day's work. The atmosphere, balmy and gracious, continued in the same mood during the day. It was not warm, but rather cool and pleasant. A gentle wind fanned the earth and cooled the brows of persons disposed to heat them by potations of lager and other fluids that have a heating tendency when swallowed in large quantities. The fates seemed to have conspired to produce a day specially adapted to the Turner picnic, announced to take place at Wright's Grove, about four miles from the Court-house, on the north side. The proceedings of Saturday were merely preliminary to the grander events that were to follow. That day was occupied in receiving the delegations of visitors from abroad, and providing them with quarters. The arrangements for the proper execution of the programme were all made, and the various societies were ordered to report at the Turner Hall, North Clark-street, at 8 A. M. yesterday.

Early in the morning the streets leading to the rendezvous were thronged with Turners bound for pleasure and enjoyment. At the appointed hour Turner Hall was overflowing with Teutons, who laid in a foundation of lager and Rhine wine to begin the day upon. Old friends, who were parted by the exigencies and emergencies of life, met again. Kansas clasped hands with Maine, New-York with Louisiana, and Chicago, or rather Illinois, with every State in the Union.

THE RECOGNITION.

These meetings of friends were very pleasant, but would not, perhaps, be more than worthy of a passing notice were it not for an unusual and affecting incident that occurred in the large room of the Turner Hall. The New-York delegation, some 350 strong, marched up Clark-street, their banners flying and an Eastern look upon their faces. They looked genial and happy, feeling, very likely, that they were in a genial city, among friends capable of manufacturing the best kind of earthly happiness. They were a fine-looking body of men, but among them was one, gray with age, of fine, open features and venerable aspect, who marched with the air of a soldier and who evidently had seen military service somewhere. He moved in the midst of the New-York men. His tall form towered high above his fellows. The delegation marched into the hall amid the plaudits of the assembled crowd. The old gentleman looked sad, and a tear trickled down his bronzed cheek as if the cheers excited within him strange feelings and awoke thoughts that had slumbered in his breast. He wandered away from the crowd and all alone communed with the past. A young man walked by him. Suddenly he paused and looked as if the dreamy past in which he was wrapped up was concentrated and realized in the young man before him. He caught him, looked square into his face, and falling upon his neck kissed him and cried: "My son, my son." The affecting incident was unobserved except by a few, as it occurred in a retired part of the hall. Investigation developed the following facts:

Many years ago a young man ran away from his luxurious and happy home beside the beautiful Rhine. He came to the United States, and, after extensive wandering, settled down in Kansas, and, of course, became a Turner, and attended the fest yesterday. The old man served in the Prussian army in the recent campaign, and came to this country in search of the son who had decamped many years before. He came to the fest by chance, and, as is stated, met the prodigal wanderer. The sequel can be imagined.

MARCH TO THE GROUNDS.

All this time the clans were gathering and forming into line. The Marshals brought order out of chaos and regular lines of men were formed. Superintendent SHERMAN, mounted on a three-year-old mare, rode up and down, and, with the assistance of his aids and Sergeant GERBING, he kept the crowd at bay and prevented them from interfering with the Turners.

The procession was formed and started at 9:30. It made a fine appearance. There was a long line of white coats, vests and pants, decorated with colored badges. Each organization had its distinctive banners and mottoes, of which they were naturally proud. The Marshals were arrayed in more glory than Solomon, ex-King of Israel, in his palmiest days. Bands discoursed music, of which the German is so fond, and the men marched in good time. The cavalry portion of the procession were mounted on good steeds, and the artillery consisted of butcher carts, express wagons, buggies and carriages. The length of the human line was two miles. The roads were dusty and the way rather long, but at its end there was a prospect of fun and frolic, the anticipation of which shortened the road and laid the dust.

Along the route the sidewalks and windows were covered by an interested multitude of men, women and children, gazing at the show. Many houses and all the German saloons were decorated with the German and United States flags. The quantity of bunting that was floated in the air was enormous. The Turners were shaded by flags; every child had a flag. The marching was good, and the men kept step to the music of the various bands that played at intervals in the line. The procession was about a mile in length, and numbered about 3,000 persons. Everything was orderly, and the Marshal, Colonel HAND, had his men well in hand throughout. At 10:35 the head of the column reached the park, where they countermarched until all were in, when they were dismissed to take care of themselves and make the best use they could of the means liberally provided for their enjoyment.

WRIGHT'S GROVE.

Wright's Grove is located in the North Side suburbs, and is a large park, plentifully planted with old trees. It is a shady place, a cool Summer resort, not very picturesque in its surroundings, but highly suitable as a ground for a picnic or a Turnfest. Yesterday it was more picturesque in appearance than it has been for a few Summers, by reason of the immense number of happy faces which shone everywhere. To quote the words of Mr. TENNYSON, "The grounds were strewn with happy faces and with holiday." The park was filled to the brim all day. It was a little world of merriment, the centre being the great Fest Halle, from which radiated rows of tents, stalls and seats, crowded with the most peaceable and convivial of human beings. The German population alone know the secret of getting merry without getting angry or forgetting to be gentlemen.

THE FEST HALLE.

The Fest Halle itself was an immense affair, and well deserving of a word of description. It is a temporary frame structure of gigantic proportions, capable of seating upward of fifteen hundred guests. The rows of tables were a sight to look upon, with their rows of upturned plates and ornamental dishes, waiting for the sound of the gong to be demolished. A rostrum was erected in front of it, from which the speakers were to address the audience.

Around this monster building a number of smaller tents and stands were distributed, containing ample supplies of the beverage dear to the taste of the children of Fatherland. Shooting galleries and booths of various descriptions exhibited their seductive allurements to the sportsman and the lovers of the marvelous. Here was the fat woman announced in Titanic outlines on an acre of canvas, suggestive of the likeness of a human being seen in the magnifying reflection of the big bottles in an apothecary's window at night. An industrious organ-grinder at the door of the tent summoned the passers by, to the tune of St. Patrick's Day in the Morning, to enter and behold the greatest wonder of the age. Here, too, were old DAVIS' dancing dogs in the act of climbing immeasurable ladders, and the inevitable Bohemian glass blowers, and the Circassian female, and all the electors of a jolly festival.

THE GAMES.

As soon as the various companies arrived in procession upon the grounds, they performed a kind of circular movement around the central space, to the music of several bands, and then were dismissed. The park about this time began to fill up. The street cars brought in their loads at intervals, and numbers of buggies and other private conveyances deposited families by tens and dozens. If anything was to be noted beyond the walk around, it was the exhibitions of the Turners. The gymnastic exercises commenced soon after the entry into the park, and continued, with brief intermissions, to the close of the day. They were, however, merely trials of skill and strength for the sake of amusement, and did not call for critical comment. The Chicago Turners went through their manual exercises in a highly creditable manner, and the exhibitions of strength which were given on the horizontal bar, on the perpendicular pole, and on the rings, were worthy of the highest commendation. It should not be forgotten that Gambrinus was present on the occasion. The jolly god, the champion lager-beer drinker of the West, formed one of the great procession, and his long gray locks and mild, benevolent eyes were seen around the grounds in proximity to a portentous number of empty barrels. The Russian game, the Italian game, and all the local German games peculiar to Teutonic festivals, were all there. Behold, they are all chronicled in the minutes of the Secretary of the General Committee. Whoso hath curiosity to know about them, let him go and learn.

THE BANQUET.

At 2 o'clock the hour for the banquet had arrived, and the hungry crowd, with appetites sharpened by vaulting and the eminently athletic Italian game, took their seats at the long and well-covered tables, which were decorated with evergreens and oaken boughs. Through the arches of the hall the wind rushed, and there the cool shadows rested.

The programme of the eatables ranged over French, English and German courses. There were roast beef, bologna and chicken. There were sour bread, crackers and biscuit. There were other things innumerable, all good to the taste, but sadly demoralizing to the gastric juices. And then, of course, came the drinkables. It is to be regretted that our German friends have advanced no further in civilization than Rhine wine. Rhine wine is good in its way, but it is very sour. It commends itself only to the lovesick, sentimental and bilious. It would make a very good medicine, prescribed in small doses, but never would become popular. Rhine wine washed down the crumbs that stuck in the throat, did its best to aid digestion, and then came the speeches. Owing to its soothing influences, Rhine wine is a very good introductory arrangement for rhetorical and didactic efforts, and all those who partook of dinner at Fest Halle yesterday were in a good humor to hear anything that might be attempted in the Demosthenic tone. First came General HASBROUCK DAVIS, who woke up the sleepy audience with a good speech. Other speeches followed.

An hour or two of enjoyment after the banquet and the speeches, and the park began to show symptoms of thinning. The dust on the highway rose, the people moved, and before sunset the movement became pretty general. The Turners formed in line and proceeded cityward by way of North Clark-street, with bands of music sounding at the heads of the different organizations, while the visitors betook themselves to the street cars. The journey home on a street car from a German picnic on the North Division has been frequently experienced, and more than once described. It was very much the same yesterday as on previous occasions. The North Side looked very lively and picturesque toward evening, and when the sun went down, the streets presented a somewhat illuminated aspect.

NEW-YORK TURNBEZIRK.

The following is a complete official list of the New-York Turnerbunds or Bezirks, all of which are represented at Chicago:

	Members.	Representatives.
New-York Turnverein	340	7
Williamsburg Turnverein	136	4
Jersey City Turnverein	65	2
Carlstadt Turnverein	53	2
Bloomingdale Turnverein	35	1
Brooklyn Turnverein	87	2
Morrisania Turnverein	40	1
Strattenport Turnverein	30	1
New-Brooklyn Turnverein	39	1
East New-York Turnverein	22	1
Hudson City Turnverein	20	1
Yonkers Turnverein	25	1
Peterson Turnverein	40	1
Harlem Turnverein	40	1
Total	1,024	26

POLITICAL.

The Republican Party in the City of New-York.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 6.

The fact is that the Republican organizations of the City of New-York are damaged and demoralized to such an extent that they can be of no good to the party. The interests of the party are overlooked in the scramble for personal success. Good and true Republicans are removed from office to give place to the applicant of some faction, which is warring against some other faction of the same party.

In this state of things what ought to be done to save the party in New-York from demoralization? There is but one obvious remedy at hand. It is the privilege of those Republicans in each district who are opposed to both the factious machines now in operation to call meetings in their respective districts, and form new associations. They can bring in their best men, those who have been driven from active participation in the party by the conduct of these close corporations—men who love the cause better than office. Then they may send delegates composed of their most reliable men to meet together as a central committee, not for control, but as an advisory body for the more successful control of the party. If they call their primaries in due time, send their delegates to the State Convention, and there tell the plain story of the situation, they may succeed in having the direction of the party in the City of New-York put into the hands of men who will not betray their trust, and make it a mere cat's paw for personal aggrandizement and individual gain.

The initiative in reform has just been taken by the inauguration of a movement of the nature we have suggested. A meeting of Independent Republicans was held in the City of New-York Wednesday evening, and a new General Committee was organized. It may not be recognized by the organizations now in power there, but the names connected with the movement are a proof that it was not organized for factious purposes, but has the interests of the Republican Party at heart. Messrs. Edgar Ketchum, George P. Putnam, John Sedgwick, Ethan Allen, Joel W. Mason, Norman Stratton, John J. O'Brien and Christopher Pullman were among the one hundred and fifty delegates assembled on Wednesday evening. They are all upright and excellent citizens, men whose political standing is good, and whose only fault is that they disapprove of the proceedings and general management of the party in the city where they reside. We shall have occasion to refer to this matter hereafter. Meanwhile, it is enough to know that an important step has been taken toward reforming the Republican Party in the City of New-York, and putting an end to the disgraceful quarrels that have marked its history in late years.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 7.

It is useless to hope for an increase of the Republican vote in New-York City, or a decrease of the Democratic majority, until our friends there are combined in one organization, and work together upon a systematic plan for canvassing the districts, scrutinizing frauds upon the ballot—until, in short, the political machinery of the Metropolis is managed as in country towns. The Republicans of the State at large have a right to demand reform in these particulars; because the policy which has been pursued makes their efforts useless and fritters away their strength. If the enterprising gentlemen of the Twenty-third-street Committee will show half as much skill and energy in bringing about unity and securing efficient organization as they have displayed in looking after plunder and keeping themselves prominent at Conventions, the whole controversy can be settled, upon terms advantageous to themselves and beneficial to the party.

Poisoned by a Fly—Singular Case in Troy.

From the Troy Press, Aug. 9.

We regret to learn that Captain GREEN, Deputy Inspector of Boilers and Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, is still confined to his room with a very bad arm. About a fortnight since he was on the cars going to Whitehall, when he was bitten on his right hand, between the thumb and index finger, by an insect which entered the carriage, and he soon experienced considerable pain, which gradually increased. He showed his hand to a druggist, who told him that the pain was probably caused by a mosquito bite, and painted the wound with iodine. It increased to such an extent, however, that the Captain consulted a physician, who, too, believing it to be an ordinary mosquito bite, treated it accordingly. The arm and hand meanwhile swelled to such an alarming extent that it was considered judicious to take further advice. Dr. BONTECOU was consulted, and is of opinion that the wound has been caused by the bite of a common house-fly, which had been feeding on carrion and had communicated the poison. The pain and swelling continued to increase, and erysipelas set in. On Saturday Dr. AIKIN, (who is attending Dr. BONTECOU's patients during the latter's temporary absence,) in order to relieve the pressure occasioned by the extraordinary enlargement, scarified the arm of Captain GREEN from the elbow to the wrist in four different places. The Captain has been very near losing the use of his limb. Yesterday, however, he felt much relieved and is pronounced out of danger. It will, probably be several days before he can leave his room, and it is feared that it will be a long while before he will recover full use of his arm.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Anniversary Excursion of the Fifth Company—A Fine Day and a Glorious Time—Grand Reception of the Battalion by their Comrades.

The officers and members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, celebrated the anniversary of their organization yesterday by an excursion to Staten Island, and they succeeded in spending the day in a most agreeable manner. In accordance with the orders issued by Captain RYDER, those members of the command who intended participating in the pleasures of the day assembled at the regimental armory at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and they were met by a large number of the veterans of the company, who had responded to the invitation of the active members to join in the pleasures of the day. As this was the first formal anniversary celebration held by the company since 1861, the occasion yesterday was an interesting one, and the meeting of the old and active members was a most pleasant one. The battalion took up the line of march in two companies, under command of Lieutenants BARRETT and TIBBALS, at 8 o'clock, and the entire party embarked on board of the steamer *Wm. Fletcher* half an hour after, at the foot of East Eighth-street, they being accompanied by a select number of guests and Graffula's band. After a most enjoyable trip down the river and harbor, during which the ordnance corps fired several salutes from the artillery pieces on board, the excursionists reached the Richmond Club Grounds, on Camp Scott, Staten Island, at 10 o'clock. Breakfast was served up soon after in the shape of a clambake, and received full justice at the hands of the boys. A review of the battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE HAWS and the veterans followed on the race grounds, when the command was soon after dismissed for recreation. One party played base ball, another went swimming, and yet another indulged in croquet. At 1:30 P. M. dinner was announced and served under the shady trees of the hotel, the meal proving a decided success. Champagne flowed freely and speeches were made by Captain SPEIGHT in behalf of the veterans, Colonel HAWS for the Seventh Regiment, Adjutant FITZGERALD for the officers, Lieutenant BURKE for the war heroes. Brief speeches were also made by Sergeant BRAISTED, Corporal BANNINGTON, Captain RYDER, Lieutenant BARRETT and others. The time passed quickly, and the excursionists, after a brief march, found themselves at New-Dorf Station, where they took special train for Tottenville. There they were received by the members of the Manahatta Club, and at once escorted to their pleasant grounds. An appetizing collation was then duly demolished, and huge bowls of milk punch were punished. Speeches and songs filled up the time until 6 o'clock, when the excursionists again embarked on their special steamers, and started for home. It was after dark when the excursion battalion arrived at the foot Twenty-third-street, North River, where it was duly received by the Fourth Company, whose ranks were swelled by volunteers to the number of eighty files, under the command of Captain KIPP, assisted by Lieutenants BARR and DELAMATER.

From the time the column began to move over the extended route laid down for its return to the armory, the excursionists were warmly received by loud huzzas and brilliant fireworks, and the day's pleasure was most agreeably closed by the exchange of compliments among and between the boys of the several companies assembled. As an excursion, the affair was a decided success, and the occasion will long remain in the memory of those participating.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

No business of any importance was transacted at the regular meeting of this Association yesterday afternoon. Mrs. STANTON presided, and speeches were made on the general subject of suffrage for woman by Miss ANTHONY, Mrs. WILBOUR and others. Mrs. WILBOUR read an essay—her first effort—on "Woman's Duties and Rights," which was received with marked favor. While admitting that nature had pointed out the home as the proper sphere of action, she held that, nevertheless, woman could not be educated up to the knowledge of her whole duty without sharing the rights and responsibilities of men.

The printed petitions for a sixteenth amendment are now being circulated in every direction, and the Association expects to obtain an immense number of signatures to them. Mrs. M. E. JOSLYN GAGE, Secretary of the New-York Woman's Suffrage Association, Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y., is out with an appeal to the friends of the movement in this State. In it she says:

"The National Woman's Suffrage Association, organized in New-York in May, has for its object, securing the ballot to the women of the nation on the same terms as it is held by men. The plan issued by the National Association, and which was accepted by the Saratoga Convention as the rule of government for this State, proposes that not only shall each State and Territory organize itself into similar Associations, each of which shall be auxiliary to the National, but also that each county in the State shall organize auxiliary to the State, each town auxiliary to its own county, and the town Association each one see to its own school district subdivisions. Into each of these divisions, petitions will be sent for signatures, asking Congress to pass a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, which shall give the ballot to the women of the nation on equal terms with the men of the nation. These petitions, when filled, are to be sent to the Secretary of the State Association, who will transmit them to the National Association, by which they will be combined and rolled up to Congress in one monster petition, larger than the world ever yet saw, asking the franchise for women. * * * * * *

Go to work, friends, everywhere. Call county conventions; organize; elect good officers; call town conventions; and as fast as you do this, report to the Secretary of the State Association. If you really cannot do this work alone, send for help and it will be rendered in effecting these organizations without delay. But remember, you must organize. Nothing effective can be accomplished by the guerilla mode of action on which we have hitherto depended. In union there is strength. We will combine, and thus show to the nation the strength and power of our demand. Then this grandest reform of the nineteenth century will at once be lifted into magnificence in the eyes of the world, and victory will be ours."

Quite a large delegation of ladies from this City will attend the Newport Convention, to be held on the 25th inst.

The Lawrence Mystery.

The inquest in the case of WILLIAM LAWRENCE was resumed last evening before Coroner WHITE at Hoboken. The deceased, it will be remembered, was a night watchman in the employ of the Hoboken Ferry Company, and disappeared on the night of the 15th of July last, and his mutilated remains were found floating in the water at the dry dock in Hoboken on the morning of the 17th, with very evident marks of foul play. The inquest has been continued from time to time, the Coroner having found it necessary to adjourn it for the purpose of procuring further testimony. The first witness called last evening was

Michael Donoghue, who testified to the effect that he had been acquainted with the deceased, and had seen him around the ferry gates during the evening of the 15th of July, and that he was sober then. The evidence of this witness was not very important, being chiefly corroborative of other evidence already given.

William Diltz, William Wilbur and *John Murphy* were then called, but their evidence was not of any moment—neither of them being acquainted with the facts in the case.

Dr. Lorenzo W. Elder was duly sworn, and his evidence is as follows: I was acquainted with the deceased; made a *post-mortem* examination of the body on the 17th of July, in the afternoon; the articles of dress found upon the body were a brown cloth sack coat, woolen pants and vest, &c.; the vest was torn under the right arm; the following wounds were found; One upon the chin, one inch in length and in depth, quite to the bone, the edges of which were quite clear and regular; one upon the cheek just under the prominence of the cheek bone, of a [illegible] color, with the skin unbroken; one on the inside of the upper lip, which appeared to have been made by the forcible compression of the lip against the teeth; one upon the pendant of the left ear; this portion of the ear having been removed; one upon each of the lids of the right eye; these wounds were of the size of the [illegible] of an adult, with [illegible] the wound upon the [illegible] by a blow or [illegible] could have been produced by [illegible] the teeth or by some [illegible] half torn; [illegible] have been produced by [illegible] no water; [illegible] the opinion that violence was the cause of death [illegible].

There being no more evidence, Coroner WHITE addressed a few remarks to the jury, calling their attention to the main facts in the case.

The jury then went out and after remaining a few minutes returned a verdict to the effect that said WILLIAM LAWRENCE came to his death on the 15th day of July last, at the City of Hoboken, from wounds and injuries inflicted with some dull instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

The Tailors' Strike.

The indications are that the tailors' strike will not continue much longer, as the "bosses" are acceding to their terms or making compromises with them. Yesterday the HIRAM BROTHERS, in Warren-street, and GESSMAN & HOFFMAN, in White-street, signed the new price list. This makes eight firms who have yielded to the tailors' demands, giving employment to nearly 2,000 of the strikers. It is intimated that from twelve to fifteen more firms will sign the list, in which case the strike will be virtually over.

The Executive Committee still keeps up its nightly sessions, and will superintend the whole movement to the end.

Destructive Fire at Orange.

A barn belonging to Mr. JOHN DALY, corner of Stetson and South Valley streets, near Valley Station, West Orange, was set on fire on Monday afternoon, and destroyed, together with his residence, the house and barn of Mr. MOSES ALLEN, and a tenement-house owned by Mrs. SARAH SHAY, and occupied by the families of HENRY LIPPIT and one MURPHY. Nearly all the furniture in the houses was also destroyed. Mr. MURPHY also lost about $150 in money. The entire loss is estimated at $10,000; partially insured.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent, writing to London from Homburg-les-Bains, says: "This watering place has been extremely gay of late, perhaps more so than ever before. We have many distinguished Americans here, among them Mr. WASHBURNE, American Minister at Paris; Governor CURTIN, Minister of the United States in Russia; Mr. JAY, Minister to Austria; Mr. JONES, Minister to Brussels; General SANFORD, late United States Minister to Brussels; the Secretary of the Legation, Dr. COFFEY; F. MOORE, Colonel GRATE, General G. S. DODGE, General ANDREW PORTER, Mr. MOSIER, American sculptor, from Rome; Dr. H. P. TAPPAN, late Chancellor of the University of Michigan, &c. On Friday last a firm of wealthy bankers at Frankfort, MM. SELIGMAN and STETTHEIMER, gave a magnificent dinner at Chevet's Restaurant, at the Kursaal, to the American Diplomatic Corps now staying at Homburg, to which ladies were also invited. It was a very pleasant reunion, at which many toasts were drank and speeches made.

Hon. M. F. CONWAY, of Kansas, late United States Consul at Marseilles, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

A. Graham Dunlop, British Consul to Cuba, is at the Clarendon Hotel. M. F. Conway, late United States Consul at Marseilles, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. Carlos Pierce, of Boston; Captain Dewatse, of the Turkish Navy; General Geo. W. Buck, of Chemung; Hon. M. S. Shapleigh, of Philadelphia, and C. Spitzer, of San Francisco, are at the Astor House. Senator J. P. Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel. Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester, is at the Coleman House. Colonels Langdon and Dickson, of the British Army, and Hon. R. Cox, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, on the Passaic River, only 45 minutes from City Hall, seems to be the grand centre of attraction for business men and seekers of pleasure. It is conducted by Mr. T. F. WELLS, whose reputation as a hotel keeper needs no puff from us. Those who are so fortunate as to be his guests fully appreciate the comforts and luxuries of a really first class hotel.—*World*.

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effect is truly wonderful.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries. —*Advertisement.*

Russian Braces.

NOTICE.—It has come to our knowledge that goods which have been manufactured by us for the past twelve months, and sold under the above trade-mark, are being imitated by other manufacturers.

We hereby give notice to all concerned that the said goods made by us are protected by letters patent; our first patent being dated July 14, 1868, and our second patent being dated April 27, 1869; moreover, the invention is secured by letters patent in Europe as well as in America.

We hereby notify all manufacturers and dealers in suspenders, that we shall hold them responsible for any infringement of the above-mentioned patents, or for the use of our said trade-mark.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
—*Advertisement.* No. 58 White-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THURSDAY MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, it will contain in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

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The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year; Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

How Many Little Sufferers are Wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases! And yet a remedy sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. [illegible] Properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of many years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

General Agent Wanted.

One of the largest life insurance companies desires the services of a general agent for the State of New-York, (western part,) and one for Michigan. To one who has had experience, and can exhibit a good record, no better opportunity could be afforded to advance his interest. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 1,537 New-York Post Office.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

LEE—CLEMSON.—On Monday, Aug. 2, by Rev. Andrew Cornish, GIDEON LEE, Esq., of New-York, to Miss FLORINE, only daughter of Hon. Thos. G. Clemson, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, at St. Luke's Hospital, Major DAVID A. ALLEN.

The members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. and A. M., and the officers and members of Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the officers and members of [illegible], as well as those of the Thirty-ninth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, N. Y. S. V., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

BOARDMAN.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 8, FREDERICK WILLIAM, only son of Gorham and Mary L. Boardman, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 110 Gates-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BURROWS.—On Monday, Aug. 9, ANN BURROWS, aged 67 years.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Wednesday,) 11th inst., at the Bethel M. E. Church, Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., at 1 o'clock.

CHARLES.—On Monday, Aug. 9, Mrs. MARY CHARLES, aged 58 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 415 4th-av., on Thursday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of H. W. Monroe, are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVISON.—On Monday, July 26, 1869, at the residence of his uncle, S. R. Guion, near Liverpool, England, WILLIAM GUION DAVISON, aged 18 years, son of Erastus Davison.

His remains will be brought here for interment.

ELLIS.—On Monday, Aug. 9, Captain RICHARD HOW ELLIS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Marine Society of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, foot of 44th-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

GRISCOM.—On Monday, Aug. 9, FRANK FOSTER, son of George H. and Fannie E. Griscom, aged 8 years.

GUYMRE.—At Bloomingdale, N. Y., MARY J. GUYMRE, eldest daughter of the late George Guymre, Esq., of Londonderry, Ireland.

Buenos Ayres, London and Londonderry papers please copy.

HERRIES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 10, ROBERT SHAW, son of William and Mary R. Herries, aged 2 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at No. 150 Rutledge-st., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited.

HOFFMAN.—At West Haverford, Penn., on Friday, Aug. 6, EFFIE BEEKMAN, daughter of Rev. E. A. and Mary C. Hoffman, aged 8 months.

HART.—On Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869, PATRICK HART, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 21 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KEBLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 8, SAMUEL KEBLER, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, No. 88 Dean-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LEAVENWORTH.—On Monday, Aug. 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. Cameron, Esq., Staten Island, ALICE, widow of the late N. Leavenworth, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

MORGAN.—On Monday afternoon, Aug. 9, ELSWORTH, son of John W. and Kate Elsworth Morgan, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 152 West 12th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McMUNN.—At Port Jervis, on Thursday, Aug. 5, after a lingering illness, Dr. JNO. B. McMUNN, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral took place from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. Brodhead, Esq., and his remains were taken to Middletown, N. Y., for interment, on Saturday, the 7th inst.

MANAHAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, Mrs. M. A. L. MANAHAN, at her residence, No. 8 Prince-st., the beloved daughter of Charles and Ann Campbell, the beloved wife of Thomas Manahan, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the above place, on Thursday, Aug. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery. Musical friends are requested to attend.

MERCHANT.—On Monday, Aug. 9, of inflammation of the brain, KATE DE FOREST, infant daughter of Albert T. and Isabel De Forest Merchant, aged 7 months.

PENFOLD.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 8, EDMUND PENFOLD, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st.

PEARSLEY.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Aug. 8, STEPHEN, youngest son of Chas. W. and Emma Pearsley, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, south side 119th-st., near 1st-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 3½ P. M.

TOMPKINS.—On Monday, Aug. 9, Mrs. ELIZA TOMPKINS, relict of Morris Tompkins, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Drummond, No. 15 Dunbar-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Thursday, on 10 o'clock train.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, Aug. 9, at Bethlehem, Penn., ELEANOR, widow of Major Thompson, in the 64th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from which the funeral will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

One of the largest life insurance companies desires the services of a general agent for the State of Connecticut—one for Massachusetts and one for New-Hampshire. To life insurance agents who have had experience and can show a successful record, this office affords an unusually favorable opportunity to advance their interests. Address, giving full particulars and references, INSURANCE, Box No. 1,537 Post Office, New-York.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law sent free. Address as above.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, AUG. 10, 1869.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held at the Banking House this day, the President having announced the death of EDMUND PENFOLD, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of Edmund Penfold, [illegible] this institution for nearly thirty years [illegible] associates mourn the loss of a valued friend, a kind, amiable, Christian gentleman, whose [illegible] and integrity endeared him to all [illegible] and the City one of its best citizens.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the deceased, the Directors and officers of the Manhattan Company attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAIL for Europe on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., will close at this office at 7½ A. M., and on TUESDAY NIGHT as follows: A and B, 9; C and D, 8; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:50 P. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhoea, nervousness, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; pamphlets sent on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
OF THIS WEEK,
NOW READY,
contains five of the most exciting stories published:
THE BLEEDING HEART,
THE BELLE OF SARATOGA,
OLD NED BROPHY,
THE LOST SISTERS,
A LONDON STORY,
Cory O'Lanus' Epistle, one of Hattie Hateful's [illegible] the best sketches, the [illegible]
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED.
For sale by all newsdealers.

THE MOST CONVENIENT METHOD
OF USING
CARBOLIC ACID
is in the form of
SOAPS.
For household, toilet and physicians' purposes.
Manufactured, with license under letters patent, by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1870, now ready. Contains fifty engravings—Bryant, Greeley, Beecher, Brooks, Marble, Dana, Raymond, Bonner, [illegible] and Female Form; Why Children Resemble Their Parents; [illegible] The Sleep-Walker; Brain Waves; [illegible] What is Man? and Why? [illegible]

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Concerning the Monument at Harrisburg, Penn.—Honors to the Memory of Heroes.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, Aug. 6.

Few of our readers may be aware of the fact that the monument to the memory of our heroes who fell in Mexico has been completed, and is now one of the most attractive features of the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg. Colonel W. L. FOULK, who passed an hour at Harrisburg, *en route* from Philadelphia to join the First United States Infantry, stationed on the Lakes, gives us the following particulars regarding the monument. The appropriation to pay for the work was made by the Legislature, we believe, of 1856, and but little energy was displayed toward its construction until Governor GEARY came to the Executive chair in 1866. Under his direction, the Commissioners named in the act proceeded with the work, their first duty being to order the statue of Victory, which was cut at Florence, Italy, of purest Carrara marble. The entire height of the monument, from the base to the top of the statue, is seventy-six and a half feet. The base is constructed of granite taken from the battle-field of Gettysburg, and consists of four layers, in the form of steps—the first three having a depth of ten inches each, and the fourth twenty inches. The first layer is twenty feet square. On the top of this base is a solid marble die with four buttresses, each of which is surmounted by a marble eagle of exquisite workmanship. On this die is placed the main shaft of the monument, which is of the Corinthian style of architecture, and is four feet at the base, with a gradual taper to the capital, where it is three and a half feet. The capital is a square block of marble, tastefully sculptured. On this stands the figure of "Victory," which is nine and a half feet high. From the position of the figure, it would appear that "Victory" had just alighted, as her wings are partially extended. On the head of the figure is a wreath of laurel, and in her right hand, arm extended, is another wreath. In the embrace of the left arm are the national colors, handsomely executed, while her right foot is planted on a cannon.

Surrounding the monument is a fence of appropriate, unique and tasteful design. The posts sustaining the two horizontal rails are composed of a series of iron rods, bound together like the Roman fasces, and each surrounded by a double battle ax. These compose the framework of the fence, and much resemble a gun-rack. Instead of iron or wooden palings, condemned muskets, with bayonets fixed, have been substituted. Every part of the fence has been painted to make it weather proof, and should an old soldier find himself in front of it when an order to take muskets should be issued, he would feel an irresistible impulse to step up to the rack and take his gun, so striking is the resemblance to a gun-rack in a first-class armory. Outside the fence is a grass plat of fifteen feet on each side, which again is surrounded by a gravel walk of ten feet.

On the different squares of the solid die on which the shaft rests are the names of the following battles in which the Pennsylvanians participated: Cherubusco, Monterey, Buena Vista, Molina del Rey, Contreras, La Hoya, City of Mexico, San Casme, Puebla, Garita de Belen, Huamantla, Puerto Nacional, Cerro Gordo, Chepultepec, Vera Cruz, Palo Alto.

The inscription is on the west side, and is as follows:

Erected
By the State of Pennsylvania,
1868,
Commemorative of her citizens
who lost their lives
during the war with Mexico
in 1846—'47—1848.

The cost of the monument entire was $13,000, and is highly creditable to the liberality of the State and to the skill and taste displayed by the Commissioners in its erection.

The Coal Monopoly.

The Toronto *Globe* of Aug. 7, speaking of the Pennsylvania coal monopoly, says:

"The last rumor from Nova Scotia is that, taking advantage of the comparative slackness at the mines in that Province, the Pennsylvanian coal millionaires have arranged to buy them all up, so as to have the absolute control of the whole Eastern market. To accomplish this would certainly be a big job, but the large funds at the disposal of those scheming for its accomplishment make such an idea not at all chimerical, and once in possession of the present working mines in the Lower Provinces, we can easily see at what a disadvantage any new company would seek a market for their products in the face of the opposition which long-established and wealthy concerns could bring to bear against them. Of this, however, we may be quite sure, monopolies are sure in the long run to be broken up, though too often they entail a large amount of suffering and loss upon those least able to bear, before the desired result is brought round."

The Halifax *Reporter* publishes the following communication from a correspondent. The *Reporter* does not vouch for the correctness of the startling statements therein made, but says there is nothing on the face of them to render them improbable:

"There exists at this moment a deep laid plot to monopolize all our first-class coal mines. The design is to place the power of regulating the price of coal in the home market in the hands of the monopolists, to destroy our foreign trade, and to drive our mining population away to Pennsylvania and California. The chief conspirators in this plot are the great coal monopolists of Pennsylvania. They are assisted in their plot—ignorantly it may be—by a number of capitalists and lawyers, who will assuredly find themselves in the end miserably cheated out of the expected reward of their subserviency to the worst enemies of this country.

These insatiably greedy monopolists have been engaged for six years in drawing within the vortex of their power the coal trade and coal property of their own country; and now the wail of ten thousand once opulent families, whom they have mercilessly beggared, appeals to heaven for vengeance. In courts of justice and legislative halls their great money power is irresistible. The legislator, the barrister and the judge have been by it transformed into instruments of injustice and oppression.

They know well that their monopoly will never be complete nor effective until they draw within the circle the coal fields of Nova Scotia as well as those of Pennsylvania. Their agents have been at work here for the last six years, and now hold in their grasp many thousand acres of our best coal lands, which they manage to keep unworked, except at one or two points. It is necessary to their purpose to make a show at one or two points—to employ a clever agent, qualified to entertain members of Parliament, lawyers, judges, officials, and all influential persons—in order to make such impression as will bear favorable fruit for them in public departments, courts of justice, and halls of legislation. These crafty agents have succeeded in creating the impression that they are men of capital, and are spending large amounts of capital in this country, but the truth is that mostly all the capital spent at the operations where they are concerned—except in one or two instances—was Novia Scotia capital. They keep these properties in a state of humbug, or mock operation, in order to wring the last dollar out of the unfortunate Novia Scotians interested with them, and when powerless, to kick them overboard. Taking advantage of the generous and too confiding nature of our people, they have already wrested from many of them fine coal properties, after wringing from them the fruit of years of toil and honest industry.

Not content with shutting our coal out of the United States market, their new dodge is to break down our operators by selling their coal in the Dominion market below cost of production. In the same way the cruel monopolists broke down hundreds of the smaller operators of Pennsylvania lately, and absorbed their properties. Then they caused a general suspension of operations through all the coal regions for six weeks, and thereby raised the price of coal so far above the usual average that the people were robbed in a few weeks of nearly $4,000,000.

The efforts of these monopolists will never be relaxed until they establish the average price of coal in this country, as well as in their own country, at $8 per ton—that is their aim in gradually narrowing the circle of operators, and centralizing the control of the mining property."

Curious Scene in a Canadian Court.

From the Montreal Witness, Aug. 7.

The Ottawa *News* reports a rather unusual scene which occurred at the opening of the recent session of the Superior Court in Aylmer, presided over by Judge LAFONTAINE. The Court was about to proceed to business, when Mr. PETER AYLEN, discovering that there were only thirty-three petit jurors present, instead of forty, as required by law, got up and said that to go on with the business of the Court under these circumstances was unconstitutional and illegal. The Judge temporized, argued and pleaded, but in vain,—Mr. AYLEN was inexorable,—and in this way the first day was spent. The second day witnessed a repetition of the same scene; and it was not till the morning of the third day that, the requisite number of jurors being obtained, Mr. AYLEN allowed the Court to proceed. But now a new difficulty arose. The Grand Jury came in with their presentment to the Judge, sympathizing with him on account of the charges brought against him in and out of Parliament. Mr. AYLEN again sprang to his feet, and protested against the presentment as misrepresenting the people of the District of Ottawa. Warming with his indignation, he went on to accuse the officers of the Court of malpractice in paying silver to the jurors and pocketing the discount. This brought others into the row, and for a while the greatest confusion prevailed. Mr. AYLEN condemned the whole administration of justice in the District of Ottawa as a sink of iniquity, fitly represented by his Honor who sat upon the Bench.

The *News* adds: "Those who know the actors in this strange comedy can picture the scene for themselves. There stood PETER AYLEN, with a fluency that never faltered, and an eloquence of gesture that famous orators might envy, denouncing the corruption and venality that rotted and festered in the purlieus of the Court, and that even presumed to seat itself in its rankest form upon the Bench itself, striving to hide its hideous deformity with the ermine of justice. And over against Mr. AYLEN, seated on the throne of justice, cowered a being who looked much more like a criminal than a Judge. As he quailed under the finger of scorn so eloquently pointed at him, a stranger would have thought that some culprit from the dock had been wrapped in the Judge's cloak and seated upon the Bench in a sort of burlesque upon justice.

Every now and then, with piping voice, the Court would say—"Mr. AYLEN, Mr. AYLEN, you are interrupting the business of the Court."

But the warning note was as unheeded as the voice of a child in a thunder-storm, and that storm lasted until noon of the third day. After that there was peace, and Mr. Justice LAFONTAINE, on the afternoon of the third day, began the business of the Superior Court of the District of Ottawa.

The moral of all this is not far to seek. A Judge who, with all the terrors of the law at his disposal, cannot make himself respected in his own Court, has no business to be a Judge at all.

The Granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt Learning to Knit.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* of a recent date has the following: "It is now said that Commodore VANDERBILT is the richest man in New-York, with the possible exception of Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR. He owns a majority of stocks in several of the largest railroad corporations in the country, and his property has been set as high, as a hundred million dollars. There is no doubt of his great wealth, but it is a safe maxim that one can never tell how much a man is worth until after he dies. It is related that one of the Commodore's daughters who is married, was lately discovered by a friend teaching her little daughter to mend stockings, and on being asked why she troubled herself with such occupations, made the very sensible reply that there was no telling what a woman might be called upon to do in this country, or what fate awaited her, and she believed in instructing them in useful arts as a preparation for any reverse that might overtake them.

A CURIOUS OLD BOOK.—Most, if not all, of our writers on early morals, manners, customs, cookery and household affairs, have somewhat carelessly overlooked a very curious and important book, that would have yielded them no end of illustrations, *Le Ménagier de Paris*, a treatise on morals and domestic economy, commenced about the year 1393, by a wealthy Parisian, for the instruction of his young wife, and edited in 1847 by M. PICHON, for the Société des Bibliophiles Francais. The book, though scarce, is still procurable, and is certainly no less valuable in its way, while it is even more curious than its better-known fellow, *The Book of the Knight of the Tour-Landry*, wherein he wrote in 1372, "The Good Manners of Good Dames, and their Good Deeds," to the end that his daughters might take example thereby. The *Ménagier* begins with the love of God and the salvation of the young wife's soul—she is only fifteen—ends with recipes for cooking sardines and young herrings, and embraces between these extremes the whole duty of woman, as well the propriety of keeping her eyes on the ground as she walks about the town, as of ordering her servants to put their bed-candles out with their fingers or their mouths, and not with their shirts. Part of the wife's personal duty to the husband in Winter, and in Summer too, we must quote in the original: "Gardez en yver qu'il ait bon feu sans fumée; et entre vos mamelles bien couchié, bien couvert, et illec l'ensoreellez [charme, inchaunt, eye-bite, *Colgrave*.] Et en esté gardez que en vostre chambre ne en vostre lit n'ait nulles puces; ce que vous pouvez faire en six manières, si comme j'ay oy dire." And then follow the six methods for getting rid of these pestilent parasites. The book, to our surprise, notices the custom of servants using the word "sanglant" in their oaths: "De males *sanglantes* fièvres...de male *sanglante* journée." We know no such early use of "bloody" in English, but may notice that some costermongers have lately substituted the participle "bleeding" for the adjective. "My bleeding barrow" is the latest phrase in vogue. The *Ménagier* contains a treatise on Hawking, a great many bills of fare for dinners, weddings, &c., and numerous recipes for dishes, among which may be noticed one for CHAUCER'S blancmanger (our *Forme of Cury* has two); another for an English dish, "soubtil brouet d'Angleterre"—chestnuts, eggs, pig's liver and spices, boiled and strained; and another containing four ways of making the *gaufres*, since popular at penny-ice shops. The ginger "columbine," that puzzled Mr. FURNIVALL in his *Russell's Book of Nurture*, is explained to be an inferior kind of ginger, cheaper and worse than the darker-skinned whiter-insided "gingembre mesche," worth 20 sols a pound, while columbine costs only 11.—*London Athenæum.*

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Broadway, n. w. corner of 57th-st., 27.9x128.1x25.10x117.8½	$60,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 25x100	500
Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 180 Hendrick Rutger's map, 25x87.6	6,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 88 ft. e. of Corlears-st., 22x70	nom.
39th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x75	25,000
53d-st., n. s. 167 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21x100.5	37,000
56th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	13,862
90th-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 56.3x100.8½	17,500
150th-st., n. s., 536.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x50	800
3d-av., n. e. corner of 104th-st., 100.9x100	28,000
Leases Recorded.	
Ann-st., No. 15, 4 years and 8 months, per year	$2,000
Lafayette-place, w. s., 121.8 ft. s. of Astor-place, 27x120, 21 years, per year	2,500
Lewis-st., No. 50, 3 years, per year	900
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Canton-st., s. s., 117.1 ft. e. of Bowen-st., 50x100	$800
Hopkins-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100	517
Houston-st., e. s., 324 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	1,250
Houston-st., e. s., 304 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	1,250
Leonard-st., w. s., n. of Van Cott-av., 17x100	150
Lynch-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Lee-av., 20x100	2,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 50x100	1,500
Monroe-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x80	3,500
North 9th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-st., 20x100	2,300
Sanford-st., n. s., 88.3 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20.6x100	500
8th-st., s. s., 137.3 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19.6x80	3,050
Hopkinson-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Sumpter-st., 75x150	1,125
Throop-av. and Whipple-st., s. e. corner, 20x71.2	3,000
Lots Nos. 347 and 386 on Daniel Richard's map	10,000
Lot No. 44 on A. Van Nostrand's map, 18th Ward	175
Lot No. 88 on A. Van Nostrand's map, 18th Ward	175
Lot No. 70 on A. Van Nostrand's map, 18th Ward	175
Lot No. 77 on A. Van Nostrand's map, 18th Ward	175
Lot No. 211 on A. Van Nostrand's map, 18th Ward	250
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
South 7th-st., n. e. s., 220 ft. s. of Calgate-st., 46x82	$1,500
South 2d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 100x100	6,000
South 1st-st., s. s., 16.8 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 16.8x50	4,100
Hudson City.	
Tonnele-av., e. s., lots Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, block No. 8, map of Hudson City Terrace Company's property, 100x200x179x102	nom.
Tonnele-av., w. s., lot No. 9, block No. 10, same map, 174.4x100x145x100x112x316x124x10	nom.
Prospect-av., n. s., 10 lots adjoining, and sold to enlarge the Court-house grounds, each 25x100	40,000
Lot No. 13, block A, map of Frazer's estate, 23x80	1,800
Union.	
Dallytown road, e. s., lot No. 7, map of 35 lots, 35x100	$150
Franklin-av., n. s., lots Nos. 476, 477, block No. 25, map of Guttenberg, 50x100	300
Bergen-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Hermann-av., 125x125	2,000
Kearney.	
Learing, s. s., 325 ft. s. of Passaic-av., 25x106	$1,400
Newark.	
Bloomfield-av., w. s., 27 ft. on Webster-st.	$2,000
Bloomfield-av., w. s., 93 ft. n. of Belleville-av., 33 ft. front	2,000
Perry-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Willet-st., 25x100	300
Rankin-st., w. s., indefinite location, 30x197	2,600
Miller-st., s. s., 150 ft. n.w. of Halstead-av., 25x100	750
East Orange.	
Williams and Baldwin sts., s. e. corner, 50x109	$4,900
Montclair.	
Park-st., indefinite location, 133x214	$1,250
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Bedford.	
Newcastle Corners road, s. s., James Lounsbury's, 11 acres	$2,550
Morrisania.	
Harna-av., w. s., 135 ft. n. of 136th-st., 100x105	$4,000
Juliet-st. and Walton-av., s. w. cor., 200x400	28,000
144th-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	750
Rye.	
Purchase road, e. s., adjoining Ezra Kniffen's, 30x100	$200
Regent-st., e. s., adjoining Olivia Sherwood's, 7 acres	9,500
West Farms.	
Samuel-st., s. w. s., part lot No. 23, East Tremont, 50x103	$400
Arthur-st., w. s., 25x124	250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 26x70x103; 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park; will be sold cheap.
KETCHAM & HANCE,
4th-av., corner 28th-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange corner 33d-st. and 1st-av.; two sawing, planing and veneering mills in running order, and paying handsomely. For further information apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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WANTED—TWO LOTS NEAR JONES' Wood, full or three-quarters. Live owners please call on KETCHAM & HANCE, 4th-av., corner 28th st.

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WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, quiet people, having one servant, a suite of three or four rooms, partially furnished, for housekeeping; terms to be moderate. Address C. R., No. 633 Broadway.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, three rooms deep, above 14th-st., between Broadway and 3d-av.; not above 30th-st.; rent not over $2,500. Address RUS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

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TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 67 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

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Coupon, 1881	124¼	124⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	122	122⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	123	123½	10-40 Regist'd	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	124¼	124⅜	10-40 Coupon	115½	115⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	123¼	123½	Gold	135⅝	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	123¼	123½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	122¼	122⅜			

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OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
TRANSFER AGENTS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

HANOVER COAL COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the non-payment of an assessment levied by the Board of Directors of the Hanover Coal Company, on stock in said Company held by Carlos Pierce, and represented by Certificate No. 44, for 450 shares, dated June 20, 1868, and Certificate No. 46, for 675 shares, dated Aug. 10, 1868; also on stock in said Company held by Alonzo C. Rand, represented by Certificate No. 47, for 675 shares, dated Aug. 10, 1868, and Certificate No. 49, for 675 shares, dated Aug. 12, 1868, said stock has been forfeited, and said certificates declared null and void and canceled, and that due notice hereof has been given to the said Carlos Pierce and Alonzo C. Rand.
GEORGE H. TALMAN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1869. Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 16th inst. from the holders of the bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals.

By order of the Finance Committee.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,066 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
For the sale of its
New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year
Gold Loan, Free of Tax.
This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.
First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 5s. 10d. each half year
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,

all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 28, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BERRY HALL, bankrupt.—No. 1,927.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Berry Hall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Jas. F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of July, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy28-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGISMUND ABELES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sigismund Abeles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au4-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. RYAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1869.
au4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Borden and Horace P. Geary, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869.
GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee.
au11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. GRIFFIN and WYMAN R. BARRETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Thomas W. Griffin, of the City of Brooklyn, and Wyman R. Barrett, of the City of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of May, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au11-law3wW*

NO. 1,572.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT CHARDAVOYNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Gilbert Chardavoyne, of Port Jervis, in the State of New-York, formerly of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of June, 1869.
JOHN HOPKINS, Assignee,
au4-law3wW* No. 29 Ferry-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP D. RODDEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip D. Roddey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on and after the 23d day of August, 1869, sell at public or private sale the estate (consisting chiefly of boots, shoes, &c.,) of the above-named bankrupts.—Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1869.
GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.; also, manhood restored by his Life Elixir.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated; shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, a situation in a private family in the City or a few miles in the country; is an excellent baker; makes pastries; does part of the washing in style; wages $15. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can recommend her for neat sewing; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 17 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker, and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number cooks of all kinds, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, houseworkers. Also, young girls, and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a hotel, boarding-house or private family as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its parts; country or City; has good testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant woman as good cook in a first-class private family, who is a competent person; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman, as good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing in a small family in the City; has good City reference. Call at No. 441 East 9th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable Protestant woman; can take the entire care of an infant from its birth; willing to go in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESTECTAble Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; French fluting, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 145 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, linens, and all kinds of ladies' finery; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing, and fluting and polishing; good references given. Call at No. 751 3d-av., top floor. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country; good references. Call at No. 259 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a nice family. Call at No. 300 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid, or to take care of children; good references. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing; has City reference. Call for two days at 26 35th-st., between Park and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a child to wet nurse, having lost her own, four days old. Address Mrs. HUNT, No. 265 Monroe-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl as chambermaid, nurse, or for the housework of a small family. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do up-stairs work and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with one child, as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; fruits, vegetables and grapes; also the laying out of grounds if required; the most satisfactory reference for the last nine years can be furnished. Address K. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without family, situations in a private family; the man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; wife as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; good reference; no objections to the country. Call or address JAMES, for two days, No. 114 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single German; understands hot and cold graperies, also flower, fruit and vegetables; is willing to take care of horses and cattle. Address P. U., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, (Scotch,) situations; the man is a thorough gardener, groom, &c.; the woman a thorough cook, laundress, &c.; first-class references given. Call on GARDENER, No. 71 Henry-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; the man as first-class gardener; the wife as good cook; both understand their business; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who can come well recommended; understands his business; is willing and obliging; on any gentleman's place. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family either in City or country; generally useful about a house; can milk if required; best City references given. Address M. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-respectable young man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and is well recommended by former employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a single young man, in a private family; no objections to go to the country; understands gardening, if required. Address H. Y., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, one who thoroughly understands his business; married; has one boy 9 years old. Can be seen at seed store, No. 876 Broadway. D. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man, married, with a small family; best of reference. Address G. W., No. 297 Springfield-av., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly, and has best of City references. Address M. M. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; has one boy 9 years old; one who understands his business; reference given. Can be seen at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A PLACE with a gentleman in the country, to drive or take care of horses, milk, or do plain gardening. Address for two days M. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man thoroughly competent; good City references. Address, for two days, WAITER, No. 383 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO to Chicago to superintend the business in a private dwelling in the most fashionable part of the city; one who understands the business thoroughly; a French lady preferred; good salary given and expenses paid there; references required. Inquire of Mrs. BUCHANAN, No. 37 East 28th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED—IN THE ENGINEER'S OFFICE of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, a man of first-rate mechanical ability, who can furnish first-class references as to qualification and character; none need apply except such as have been accustomed to working with a Vernier Caliper and who fulfill the above requirements. Inquire for the ENGINEER, at No. 658 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN LATELY FROM school; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Answer in own handwriting. Address Box No. 1,763 Post Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; A YOUNG man competent to take charge of timber commission books. Address, with reference, J. W., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COPYIST, TO WHOM permanent employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,752, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary and references.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN OFFICE; MUST be a fine writer, with good references. Apply at No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD, ABOUT 17 OR 18, in a manufacturing establishment as entry clerk. Address A. G., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—A COW, 7 YEARS OLD, brown, with white spots, strayed from foot of 88th-st., North River, on Sunday. The above reward will be paid for her return. F. BERNET.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a RAFT OF SPRUCE SPARS, lost or stolen from Bushwick Creek Wednesday night, 4th inst. C. WINANT, No. 1 Gouverneur-slip.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8½ A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.....Aug. 14	BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4
CAMBRIA.........Aug. 21	COLUMBIA......Sept. 11
IOWA.............Aug. 28	EUROPA.........Sept. 18

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,865 tons	Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P.M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Aug. 26
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail Aug. 18.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER........Saturday, Aug. 14
CORTES..........NELSON........Saturday, Aug. 21
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
AT 5 P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6:30 P. M.
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:20 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Sun., Aug. 8	8 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8	4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8	7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9	7 A. M.
Mon., Aug 9	4 P. M.	Tues., Aug. 10	7:30 A. M.
Wed., Aug. 11	7 A. M.	Wed., Aug. 11	10 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 12	7:30 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 12	11:30 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 13	8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13	12 M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE— CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MACHINERY.

FULTON IRON WORKS

FOR SALE.
Real estate, buildings, tools, machinery and stock. Catalogue at the office, No. 26 Corlears and Cherry sts.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

HOISTING ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP; also, a centrifugal pump. PACKARD & CO., No. 195 Water-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE on New-York dailies is open to an engagement on a lively out-of-town paper as manager or otherwise, or would purchase part or entire interest. Address B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange desires to form a copartnership with a capitalist, for the purpose of transacting a banking and stock commission business. Address STOCK EXCHANGE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M.,
Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 6, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal,
JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

MRS. HILSON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPAL OF established reputation to conduct superior classical school near City, salary $3,000 or more; Principal for New-England seminary; Assistant in Boys' Boarding School near City; experienced Principals for Public Schools in Middle and Western States; Professor Music, South. Experienced ladies for Higher English, French, Drawing and Music in High Schools and Seminaries throughout United States. All teachers wanting positions should have "American School Institute's" application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, A member of the Church of England, as daily or resident governess; acquirements—English thoroughly, French, music and singing; first-class references. Call all this week at No. 363 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A RECENT GRADUATE IS OPEN to an engagement in any capacity in which a knowledge of three foreign languages might be made available; references as to ability, &c. Address AMBITION, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING COMMISSARY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1869. }

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States Army building, corner of Greene and Houston sts., the following subsistence stores, (condemned,) viz.:
862 pounds of Bacon.
698 pounds of Hams.
79½ gallons of Molasses.
408 cans of Oysters.
300 pounds of Pork.
11 barrels of Flour.
196 gallons of mixed Pickles.
161½ pounds of Corn Beef.
12 cans of Cherries.
1 can of Peas.
3 cans of Jelly.
By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. BURNS,
Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction TOMORROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Parlor suites in reps and haircloth, two rosewood piano-fortes, fine walnut bedroom suites, sofas, chairs, mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, office desks and chairs, two fire-proof safes, &c. Catalogues early morning of sale.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) U. S. side-wheel steamer *Algonquin*, as she now lies, 974 tons, old measurement; length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet; with spars, rigging, sails, anchor, chain, boats, &c.
JOHN G. PERZEL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 50 Stone-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.
P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MF'G. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1845.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A CHEERFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with hot and cold water, large closets, gas, bath, and board for two; only $15 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

SECOND DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN, No. 172 Bleecker-st.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; convenient location and good table. Terms low for Summer.

HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER, AND choice of first-class rooms and board; references required. Inquire at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain desirable rooms, without board, in a first-class private house. No. 29 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with or without board. Reference.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, Keyport, N. J.—Fine groves, splendid sea bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives, romantic walks, Sulphur, Iron and Magnesia Springs. Terms, $10 to $15. Steamboats leave Barclay-st. at 12 and 4; fare, 40 cents. Passengers have a fine view of the shipping, islands, fortifications, &c., of the harbor. Particulars of Dr. KENT, Proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.
C. A. STETSON, JR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY,
Aug. 2, 1869. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;
A Comptroller, in the place of William F. Allen;
A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Hammond;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next:
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from Jan. 1, 1870;
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor, under section 13, of article 6, of the State Constitution;
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1871, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff, appointed by the Governor under section 13, article 6, of the State Constitution;
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;
Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS, ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:
Twenty-one members of Assembly;
A District-Attorney, in place of Samuel B. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall;
A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Freedman and Freeman J. Fithian, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Garvin, and death of Anthony J. Robertson;
A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett;
A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Gross;
A Surrogate in place of Gideon J. Tucker;
A Recorder in place of John K. Hackett;
Two Supervisors in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith;
A Coroner in the place of William Schirmer.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 318, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the Amended Constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which, the Amended Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which closed its sittings, February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the said General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against the Amended Constitution, except the judiciary article, or for or against the judiciary article, or for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the property qualification for colored men.
Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 2, 1869.
I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.
Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.
Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.
Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets and between the First and Fourth avenues.
Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.
MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES,
CHARLES H. BAILEY, } Executors.
je16-law6mW*

SECOND-HAND PARTITIONS WANTED. Address Box No. 2,162 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS!
Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American Comedy of
SELF,
WITH
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
in his great characterization of
JOHN UNIT,
supported by
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
OLIVER DOUD, B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss AMELIA HARRIS,
Miss FLORENCE STANLEY and
Mrs. F. MORDAUNT.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum,
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.
A HIT. A HIT. A HIT. A HIT.
Crowded Houses greet the
WORRELL SISTERS
in their gorgeous burlesque,
LALLA ROOKH.
A HIT. A HIT. A HIT. A HIT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS
and the laughable Comedietta of
BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL STREET.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF SOPHIE.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1869,
with an immense company of artists, several startling novelties, and in all respects a vastly stronger entertainment than any hitherto offered at this
THE GREAT AMUSEMENT PALACE OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.
Details and personnel in the journals of SATURDAY and SUNDAY next.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of
AUGUSTIN DALY.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, AUG. 16.
ROBERTSON'S LAST NEW COMEDY.
BOX OFFICE opens this morning at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last four nights of W. H. WHALLEY.
DRUNKARD, OR THE FALLEN SAVED.
DOMINIQUE THE D——L.
Mr. W. H. Whalley in both pieces.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOUTHERN STYLES CARRIAGES and harness, comprising coaches, side-spring and end-spring buggies, rockaways, &c.; all styles harness; largest assortment in the City at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias, two six seats; all styles new carriages.
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET BY the season. Old carriages taken in exchange. Fifty poles and shafts for sale cheap; 1,000 sets harness; all styles new carriages; great bargains. WITTY'S warerooms, Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12 midnight, on Saturdays. The 8 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
AS
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
IN
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
☞ A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT. ☜
MONDAY, Aug. 16—After careful preparation, the grand romantic and spectacular Drama, the
SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT,
THE POPULAR GEO. L. FOX,
THE POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE,
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
GEO. L. FOX, (the great comic genius,) CLOWN.
Mlle. HANIOLA and Messrs. IMRE and BOLOSSY,
THE SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE!
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
THE ELEVEN FAVORITE HUNGARIANS.
THIRTY LADIES OF THE BALLET.
THE FUN OF THE FOXES.
THE UNRIVALED QUARTETTE.
Lots of Fun, New Tricks, Novel Costumes.
GEO. L. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
SECOND RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY..........as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE..........as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 11, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Robert"	Meyerbeer
2. Waltz	Schmitz
3. Reverie	Vieuxtemps
4. Polka Mazurka, "Ein Herz und Ein Sinn" Polka Schnell, "Thunder and Lightning" }	Strauss
5. Grand Fantasie, "Sicilien Vespers"	Verdi
6. Overture, "Semiramis"	Rossini
7. "Ave Maria," adapted to the first prelude by Bach	Gounod
MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.	
8. Waltz, "Village Swallows"	Strauss
9. March, "Turkish"	Mozart
10. Overture, "Mignon"	A. Thomas
11. Polka, "Levy-Athen," Solo for Cornet	Levy
MR. J. LEVY.	
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen"	Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE GRAND Organ built for Dr. Porter's Church, Williamsburg, by JARDINE & SON, will be exhibited at their factory, 39th-st. near 2d-av., THURSDAY AFTERNOON. It contains extraordinary effects.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WM. P. LYON & SON, is dissolved by mutual consent, from this date, the senior partner retiring. Either of the subscribers will sign in settlement.
WILLIAM P. LYON,
PHOEBUS W. LYON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

N.B.—PHOEBUS W. LYON will continue the business as heretofore at No. 537 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869. }

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay and rye straw (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1869. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of oats and corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of hay and straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, and two hundred tons of straw, but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869. }

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 10, 1869, for the following SUBSISTENCE STORES, viz.:
200 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, iron hoop on each end.
300 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
30,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
4,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunny-bags.
10,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
15,000 pounds of Family Soap, boxes 80 pounds each, strapped.
1,200 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a box.
3,000 pounds of Sugar-Cured Hams, packed in tierces.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
W. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. S. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO MASONS, FRAMERS, &C.—Proposals for laying about 300,000 brick in Brooklyn, near City Hall, will be received by the undersigned, where the plans and specifications may be seen.
JOHN G. PRAGIN, Architect,
No. 1,267 Broadway, New-York.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Wreck of the Hamburg Steamship Germania Off Newfoundland.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA.

The Passengers and Crew of Both Vessels Saved.

The San Jacinto Aground Off the Virginia Coast.

Telegrams from Halifax, received last evening, announce the destruction of the ocean steamer *Germania*, belonging to the Hamburg and American Packet Company, and also the steamer *Cleopatra*, from Montreal bound for London, off the coast of Newfoundland. The former was lost on Saturday last, and the latter early Sunday morning. Both are a total wreck. The cause of the disasters was a dense fog that prevailed on the coast, and which seems to have been productive of numerous wrecks besides those of the steamers above named. The following are the dispatches:

Mr. R. Prowse, the Prussian Consul at St. Johns, N. F., has dispatched the following message to the agents of the Hamburg-American line in this City:

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 10.

The steamship *Germania* is a total loss at Trepassey, off this coast. The passengers and crew are saved. A steamer has been sent there to bring them to this port.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 10.

The passengers and crew were successfully landed at Trepassey, and a tug has gone to their assistance.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *Cleopatra*, Captain Donald, from Montreal bound to London, was totally lost near Trepassey on Sunday evening. The passengers and crew were all saved, and have arrived at this port.

St. John, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *Germania* went ashore Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, on the rocks, in Seal's Cove, Trepassey Bay. A dense fog prevailed at the time, which broke away almost immediately after the vessel struck. The passengers had barely time to save their lives. A heavy sea was running at the time. The Government has dispatched a tug to render assistance. A French gunboat has just arrived here with 200 of the *Germania's* passengers. All are well.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *Cleopatra* is a total wreck. She struck on the rocks in Trepassey Bay on Saturday evening last, about four miles from the steamer *Germania*. The passengers and crew are all saved, and arrived here in open boats today. A dense fog has prevailed on the coast for the last three weeks. News is received of vessels wrecked on all parts of the island.

NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE GERMANIA.

The following are the names of the cabin passengers who sailed on the *Germania*:

Thomas Nickerson and lady and two Misses Nickerson, Boston; H. Lanz, Regensburg; Orson E. St. John, Mrs. P. Jane Parker, Cleveland; Miss Emma F. Parker, Boston; John H. Wilson, Chicago; Edward Vallette, Marseilles, France; D. Stearns Godfrey, Milford, Mass.; J. G. Hagnauer, Valparaiso, Chili; A. G. del Valle, Havana; H. H. Warden, wife, children, and servant, Mrs. A. Roelker, Charles Lucas, wife and child, New-York; Captain Ehrhard, Germany; William Simons, Kalamazoo, Mich.; William Rolandson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Christ. Nunnenkamp and wife, New-York; Raphael Goldring, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Ignaz Hoffman, New-Orleans, La; C. J. Goeller, Chas. J. Bender, Anton Miller, Herman Wiegand, J. Richard and Fred. Hess, New-York; Louis Brockman, Dubuque, Iowa; B. Adoue, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Jacobine Beck and child, and Caroline Grell, New-York; and others in the steerage.

CARGO OF THE GERMANIA.

The following embraces the cargo of the *Germania* taken in at this port: $75,000 in specie, 47,487 pounds bacon, 100 barrels beef, 351 cases sewing machines, 62 cases tobacco, 7 hogsheads tobacco, 2 bales furs, 9 boxes clocks, 25 barrels maizena, 4,300 boxes extract, 52 casks asphaltum, 1,385 barrels resin, 41 bags walnuts, 7 packages pumps, 2 barrels skins, 6 packages brass, 333,271 pounds tallow, 37,500 pound grease—total value of cargo, $104,261.

So far as could be ascertained, the largest part of the cargo was insured in European companies.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The steamer *Germania* belonged to the Hamburg and American Packet Company, and was commanded by Captain H. E. Kier, S. H. Schersensen. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1863, being constructed of iron. She was a first-class three-decked vessel, of 2,718 tons, with 600 power engines. Her dimensions were: Length, 318 feet; breadth, 41 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet 9 inches. She carried a crew of 120 seamen. It is believed that the *Germania* is entirely insured in foreign companies, and that her loss will not pecuniarily affect any companies in this country.

THE CLEOPATRA.

This iron steamer was constructed at Sunderland in 1865, and was classed as a first-rate vessel. She was owned by Temperly & Co., of London, and was commanded by Captain W. Donald. She had two decks and beams, and was registered at 982 tons. Her length was 221 feet; breadth, 30 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet 8 inches. It is doubtful if she carried any considerable amount of cargo, there being very little goods shipped at this season of the year.

ANOTHER DISASTER—THE STEAMER SAN JACINTO ASHORE.

The following dispatch was received from Norfolk:

Norfolk, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *San Jacinto*, Captain Atkins, from New-York for Savannah, Ga., went ashore on Body's Island at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant. The passengers and crew are safe. If the weather holds good she will probably get off in a few days.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAN JACINTO.

The *San Jacinto* was built at Wilmington in 1860. Her owners were Garrison & Allen, of this City. She was an iron vessel of 1,318 tons, and had three decks. Her dimensions were as follows: Length, 220 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet. She was commanded by Captain J. Atkins.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have dispatched Captain Waters, agent of the Company, with steamer *Yankee*, and a large force of divers and men, and steam pumps, anchors, cables, &c., to the assistance of steamer *San Jacinto*, ashore on Body Island, N. C.

Union Republican Central Committee.

The most important meeting yet held of the Union Republican Central Committee, a new organization formed to supersede both the present Republican General Committees, was held last evening at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, with Edgar Ketchum Chairman, and John J. O'Brien, Secretary. The meeting, which was largely attended, was mainly occupied with the consideration and adoption of a proposed constitution offered by a Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft the same. The several articles were debated and adopted *seriatim*, and the main points of the instrument as finally adopted are as follows: The name of the organization is declared to be the Union Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York. The membership is to number 158, apportioned *pro rata* among the Assembly Districts. The officers are to be, a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries and a Treasurer, all chosen annually by ballot. The Standing Committees are Executive, Finance and Corresponding Committees, a Committee on Resolutions and a Printing Committee. Three successive absences from any Standing Committee forfeits membership upon said Committee. The meetings of the Central Committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month. The District Associations shall meet monthly at convenient times and places. Thirty members shall form a quorum of the Central Committee. The remainder of the sections are simply rules of order and regulations of form of amendment. The meeting adjourned at a late hour until Tuesday, the 17th inst., when the election of permanent officers will be proceeded with.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Last Day of the Races—Corsican Wins the 1 3-4 Mile Handicap Race for All Horses—Abdel Kader Wins the Four-Mile Dash—Fanny Ludlow Wins the Consolation Purse—Close of a Brilliant Meeting.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Saratoga, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The racing to-day closed the most brilliant and successful meeting ever held at Saratoga. The attendance has been larger and more fashionable than in any previous year, the weather delightful, the racing the best ever witnessed, and the receipts of the Association nearly double those of any previous year.

Throughout the meeting the management has been unexceptionable, Congressman Morrissey acting as special policeman in clearing the course and preserving order generally. The track was in the same splendid order that has distinguished it throughout the meeting, and to which the fast time made in the majority of races is attributable. Being the last day of the meeting, the visitors at the Springs took advantage of the circumstance to patronize the racing, and the grand stand was crowded with gay and fashionably-dressed ladies. The first race, a handicap, was won with great ease by *Corsican*, who has at this meeting proved himself a race-horse of the highest class. Although he carried the top weight, the steadying impost of 112 pounds, he won, literally speaking, in a canter, "hands down;" the despised *Viley* gaining second place, while *Nemesis*, who disputed the favoritism with *Corsican*, was the last horse but one in the race. But the four-mile race created the greatest sensation of the entire meeting. It was looked upon as a moral certainty for *Vauxhall*, who had won the three-mile race, and had now to meet *General Yorke* and *Abdel Kader*, both of whom he had beaten before. So confident were his backers, that the odds current before the start were $500 to $100, and the pool seller in order to do business was obliged to leave him out in the pools, and sell between the other two. He made a waiting race of it for two miles, and appeared to have the race in hand, when, to the consternation of his backers, he bolted at the turn after going three miles, and refused to make another effort, quitting like a coward at this point. He again bolted in turning into the homestretch on the fourth mile, and was defeated ignominiously, *Abdel Kader* winning the race. The success of Major Doswell, a Virginia turfman, who owns *Abdel Kader*, was received with enthusiasm, and that gentleman was heartily congratulated on his victory. The race was run in 7:31¾, being exactly *Kentucky's* time in his great four-mile match against time. It has only been four times beaten—by *Lexington* twice, in his match against time at New-Orleans, and in the race against *Lecompte*; by the latter horse, and by *Idlewild*.

The Consolation had eight runners, and, after a splendid race, was won by *Fanny Ludlow* in the fast time of 1:56½, which is at the rate of a fraction less than 1:44 to the mile. This closed the most brilliant meeting ever held in the United States.

THE HANDICAP RACE,

for a purse of $600, one mile and three-quarters, had six runners: *Corsican*, 112 pounds; *Nemesis*, 105 pounds; *Sanford*, 108 pounds; *Julius*, 111 pounds; and *Sleety* and *Viley*, 107 pounds each. *Corsican* had the call in the pools, although there was a great run on *Nemesis*, and in some pools she sold as high as *Corsican*.

When the flag fell *Nemesis* and Walden's pair rushed to the front, the former cutting out the work at a good pace; they raced together across the inclosure, *Nemesis* leading as they turned into the regular track near the half-mile pole. On the turn in the homestretch *Corsican* drew alongside *Nemesis*, and the two passed under the string head and head, *Sleety* third and *Sanford* next. *Nemesis* and *Corsican* raced together along the first quarter of the backstretch and to the half-mile pole, where *Corsican* was only a neck in front of the black filly, who was four lengths ahead of *Viley*, who had passed Walden's pair. *Corsican* maintained his lead throughout; and although *Viley*, who had passed *Nemesis* half-way up the stretch, looked momentarily dangerous, the race was never in doubt, for *Corsican* won with apparent ease by two lengths in the fast time of 3:10; *Viley* was second, *Sanford* and *Sleety* running a dead heat for the third place.

SUMMARY.

First Race.—Purse $600; handicap for all horses that have run at this meeting; one and three-quarter miles; entrance money added.

L. B. Holland's b. g. Corsican, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign	1
Bowie & Hall's b. h. Viley, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star	2
R. W. Walden's b. m. Sleety, 5 years, by Rogers, dam Angeline	3
R. W. Walden's ch. h. Sanford, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star	3
Hunter & Travers' blk. m. Nemesis, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Echo	0
D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, aged, by Lexington, dam Julia	0

Time—3:10.

The four-mile-heat race followed, the winner being entitled to a purse of $1,200. The runners were *Vauxhall*, *General Yorke* and *Abdel Kader*. The betting was $100 to $15 on *Vauxhall*, *Abdel Kader* having the call over *General Yorke* in the pools, sold without. *Vauxhall*, the favorite, and *Abdel Kader* took the lead, but *Yorke* passing them at the turn, took the pole, and made the running for the first mile, (run in 1:50½,) *Abdel Kader* being a length behind him and two lengths ahead of the favorite. On the second mile *Vauxhall* passed *Kader* and raced with *Yorke*, the pair being locked together as they went under the string. Time—3:38. On the third mile *Vauxhall* deprived *General Yorke* of his lead, and led him a length as they crossed the score the third time in 5:30½. On the turn, to the astonishment of every one, *Vauxhall* was seen to bolt at the same spot. He had done so in his memorable race against *Beacon* and the horse came nearly to a dead stop. This gave the lead to *Abdel Kader*, who had become second on the turn, and, as the quarter-pole was passed, he was a neck in front of the *General*; *Vauxhall* twenty lengths behind, and laboring badly, his chance quite gone. *Abdel Kader* increased his lead along the backstretch, and was never again approached—winning the race by a dozen lengths from *General Yorke*. *Vauxhall* again bolted at the homestretch turn, and it subsequently transpired that he had broken down hopelessly on the near fore leg, the back tendons having given way. Time—7:31¾.

Second Race.—Purse $1,200, four miles, for all ages:

Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Abdel Kader, 4 years, by Australian, dam Rescue, 108 pounds	1
R. W. Walden's ch. h. General Yorke, 5 years, by Planet, dam Albine, 114 pounds	2
McConnell & Thompson's b. h. Vauxhall, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Verona, by Yorkshire, 108 pounds	3

Time—7:31¾.

The Consolation Purse of $400, one mile and an eighth, for horses that had run at the meeting, and to name at the post, had eight runners: *Fanny Ludlow*, *Metairie*, *General Duke*, *Local*, *Aldebaran*, *Jubal*, *Lizzie Rogers* and *Banshee*. *Fanny Ludlow* was the favorite against the field at $60 to $100. She took the lead at the start and was never headed, and although *General Duke* made a brilliant struggle he could never catch her, and she won by two lengths, *Metairie* third. Time—1:56½.

Third Race.—Consolation Purse, $400, one and one-eighth miles; to name at the post; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 15 pounds. Entrance free.

J. Coolisk's b. f. Fanny Ludlow	1
J. O'Donnell's ch. c. General Duke	2
J. Ederson's ch. h. Metairie	3

Local, Aldebaran, Jubal, Lizzie Rogers and Banshee also ran but were not placed.

Time—1:56½.

The Buffalo Races—Opening Day.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The opening of the fourth annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association was a flattering success. About 8,000 persons were in attendance on the track, and the most perfect order was maintained, not an incident occurring to mar the general enthusiasm which prevailed. The weather was clear, bracing and delightful. The private stands were crowded with the élite of the city. There was a splendid display of fast horses and equipages. The favorites of last evening's pool were thrown entirely in the shade, and a great deal of money changed hands on the result of the first race, for a purse of $1,000, for horses that have never beaten three minutes in harness or wagon; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, and $100 to third. Five horses entered.

SUMMARY.

Grey Hawk	1	1	1
Ella Elwood	2	2	2
Norwood	dr.		
Mary P. Barnum	4	3	3
Fuller Brown	3	4	4

Time—2:38¾, 2:42¼, 2:43¾.

Second Race—For a purse of $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:34, in harness or wagon; $1,100 to first horse, $600 to second, and $300 to third. Nine horses entered.

SUMMARY.

Henry	1	1	1
Lydia Thompson	2	dis.	
Listener	3	dr.	
W. Dutchman	4	2	2
Lizzie	5	5	5
Frank	6	dis.	
Tote Mathews	7	3	4
Grey Prince	8	dis.	
Anthony Wayne	9	4	3

Time—2:27, 2:27¼, 2:26¼.

There was a very large attendance at the pool selling to-night, and business was heavy and brisk. In the 2:40 race for the $1,500 purse, *St. Elmo* is the favorite by all odds. The remarkable speed exhibited to-day by *Henry* has caused the pools to sell without him. He carried three straight heats to-day without any apparent effort and made his mark. Another remarkable feature in the pool selling to-night is that of fourteen horses entered in the 2:29 race for the $3,000 purse. There is no particular choice; all horses are selling at the same figure. Visitors are still arriving, and the interest in the trots increases.

THE ECLIPSE.

Its Meteorological Effects as Observed in Central Park.

Meteorological Observatory,
Central Park, New-York, Aug. 8, 1869.

To the Commissioners of the Central Park:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report of the meteorological effects of the eclipse of the sun which took place yesterday, Aug. 7, 1869. Time of commencement at New-York, five hours and twelve minutes. End, sunset.

The observations herein recorded were made with the self-registering instruments we have recently placed in the observatory of the Park. Those used on this occasion were, (1) thermometer; (2) barometer; (3) vane for direction of wind; (4) instrument for determining pressure of the wind; (5) instrument for determining its velocity. The two first give photographic registers, the other three are pencil machines. They were all in satisfactory working order. I have not thought it necessary to introduce herein the indications of the wet-bulb thermometer, as they do not bear upon the subject, though we have a complete record of them, nor of the blackened-bulb thermometer exposed to the sun, as the interruption of clouds rendered it useless.

A shadow or obscuration suddenly fell upon the earth. It covered several millions of square miles of surface. It extended from Eastern Russia across the North Pacific Ocean, spread over the whole continent of North America, and reached the North Atlantic. The zone of maximum darkness, about 140 miles in width—the path of the umbra—divided our continent almost symmetrically into a northeast and a southwest portion, giving therefore singular interest to any meteorological observations that might be made; an interest increased by the fact that there will be no total eclipse again here visible during the present century.

We might, perhaps, expect that an obscuration suddenly occurring over so vast an extent of the earth's surface must produce very striking meteorological effects. In all the over-shadowed region it must become colder, and the disturbance of temperature thus arising must produce currents in the air—changes in the winds. The chill in the atmosphere might even cause a condensation of moisture, the production of clouds, and perhaps eventually determine a fall of rain.

Here we have to make the important remark that some of these events would happen during the actual occurrence of the eclipse, others would follow in a succession that might occupy several subsequent days. A little reflection will satisfy us, that the consequences of a meteorological impression made in the centre of this continent, would not reach New-York until many hours, or even days, subsequently.

From this it appears that for a correct discussion of the effects of this eclipse we must separate the facts we collect into two groups: 1st, Those that are observed during the actual occurrence of the eclipse; and, 2d, those that are observed for some time subsequently. The former may be spoken of as local phenomena, because they are what each observer notes during the eclipse in the locality of his observations; the second may be considered as general phenomena, because they are the aggregate result of what has happened in other places, whether near or at a distance.

Taking this view of the subject, I shall in this report describe the local phenomena, or those of the first group. A few days hence I shall complete this report by a detail of general effects, thus giving time for those effects, whatever they may be, to reach us at this observatory.

During the afternoon the sky at New-York had been very much overcast, so that there were fears that the eclipse might not be seen. As the time of its beginning approached, the clouds partially broke up, giving at intervals an interrupted view of the sun. At the middle of the eclipse, ten-twelfths of the sun's diameter being hidden, the light was still sufficient to discern objects at any distance, and though many persons thought that there was something unusual in the quality of the illumination, others less imaginative correctly remarked, that in the twilight, ten minutes after the sun had gone down, the aspect of nature was essentially the same as at the moment of maximum obscuration.

The following are the details of my observations, and the conclusions to be derived from them:

Of the Thermometer.—At 2 P. M. the thermometer stood at 67° Fahrenheit. It rose until 3, when it had gained 68.25°. From that time it declined to 67.25°, which it reached at 5 o'clock, about the beginning of the eclipse. The fall of temperature still continued until 7 P. M., when the instrument marked 65.50°. But during this period of two hours the decline was not uniform. It went on rapidly until the middle of the eclipse, at 6 o'clock; more slowly afterward. In the first half of the eclipse the fall of temperature was 1.25°, in the last half only .50°. The eclipse over, the thermometer still continued to go down, and at 10 P. M. it had reached 62.50°. After that the fall was much more rapid; at 11 o'clock the degree was 59.50.

As respects the thermometer, this is the general statement that has to be made. There was a decline during the afternoon, accelerated in the first half of the eclipse and retarded in the second.

Of the Barometer.—At 2 P. M. the barometer stood at 30.167, corrections being made for height above the sea, capillarity and temperature. It fell steadily until 4 P. M., through ten thousandths of an inch. From that point it commenced rising; and about the beginning of the eclipse, at 5 P. M., had recovered six thousandths. Now it advanced more slowly, and at 6 o'clock, the middle of the eclipse, had gained only two thousandths. During the latter half of the obscuration the rise was more rapid, passing through nine thousandths, at 7 P. M. There was then a fall, until 8 o'clock, through three thousandths, succeeded by a rise of eighteen thousandths in two hours, then came a retardation, and in the next hour only one thousandth was gained.

The general statement as regards the barometer is, that this instrument was rising when the eclipse commenced, and continued to do so while it lasted. After that, for about an hour, there was a decline, and then the rise was resumed.

Direction of the Wind.—The wind, which had been northwest at 9 in the morning, veered northward, and was due north at midday. It then returned westward, and kept vibrating until the commencement of the eclipse, at 5, when it was north-northwest. For four and three-quarter hours, that is until 9:45, it remained stationary. It next moved a little westward, and at 11 P. M. was northwest. With the exception of a vibration, suddenly occurring at 3:20 A. M., it remained stationary all night.

Pressure of the Wind.—The pressure at 12:20 P. M. was at a maximum for the day, it was 2 pounds on the square foot. It then declined, but rose again to 1¾ pounds at 3:40 P. M. During the eclipse it exhibited a decline. At the beginning it was ¾ pound, at the middle ¼ pound, at 6:30 P. M. ⅛ pound, and after that imperceptible.

Velocity of the Wind.—From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. the wind traveled 90½ miles. During the two hours of the eclipse its movement was but 10 miles, its rate being less than at any other time of the day.

It may be instructive to compare the variations of temperature which have been here given with those of the corresponding hours of the preceding day; I therefore insert the following table:

Hours.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7.
2 P. M.	66.50°	67°
3 P. M.	68	68.25
5 P. M.	68.25	67.25
6 P. M.	68.25	66
7 P. M.	67	65.50
10 P. M.	63.50	62.50
11 P. M.	62	59.50

From this it appears that the effect of the eclipse in lowering the temperature is perceptible, if comparison be made with the temperatures of the preceding day; and I may make the same remark as regards the day before that, though its temperature were on an average more than seven degrees higher.

The facts presented in this report will, therefore, satisfy us, that very extensive obscurations of the earth's surface and atmosphere may for a short time occur, without being accompanied by any energetic meteorological effects. In the case before us there has been no great fall of temperature, no striking disturbance of atmospheric pressure, no tempest or tornado, no thunder or lightning. The physical phenomena herein recorded are only such as would be detected by special observations. Many days during the past month have been marked by changes much more extensive and much more abrupt.

With this I close my report of the local phenomena. In a few days I will submit a report of those designated as of a general kind.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL DRAPER.

Probable Murder in Jersey City—Deposition of the Wounded Man.

Leopold Hasselwander, the German who was stabbed in the affray at No. 223 Railroad-avenue on Sunday night, a notice of which has already been published in the papers, is now lying at his residence in a very precarious condition, and grave fears are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The person who inflicted the wound is supposed to be John Roth, who was arrested on Monday afternoon and committed to the City Prison to await the result of Hasselwander's injuries. Charles August was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of being an accomplice, and search is being made by the Police for others who are supposed to be implicated. The affray, it is said, commenced as follows: Roth, the accused, is a builder, and was employed on a building in Grand-street where, by an accident, a brother of Hasselwander's was killed, and it is said that Hasselwander charged Roth with not having braced the building sufficiently, thereby implying that he was responsible for his brother's death, which irritated Roth and caused him to answer in an angry manner, from which arose the fight. The wounded man is attended by Dr. Kirsten, who sent the following certificate of his condition to Coroner Warren:

"This is to certify that Leopold Hasselwander is now lying dangerously ill from the effects of a wound produced by some sharp instrument penetrating the thoracial cavity, which has resulted in an extravasation of blood. I consider his condition as very critical."

Upon the receipt of which Coroner Warren proceeded to the residence of the injured man and took his deposition, which is to the effect that

On the evening of the 8th of August I was in the company of four men, whose names are unknown to me. We were first in South Eighth-street, and me and Schuman came home. John Roth and others were following me, and looked in two or three places for me. He looked in Max Phillips' and said: "He is not here;" he then said to the others: "Come on, I will find him yet, for I will kill him before five o'clock in the morning;" he and the others came into the saloon that I was in and had a drink; they then went out, and I was going home, when there was a rush made for me; and Roth said: "Hold on, I will soon put an end to him;" I am positive that John Roth did stab me with a chisel at that time, and that the others were aiding and abetting.

During the afternoon yesterday, Detective Carrol succeeded in effecting the arrest of Anthon Heming and Charles Miller, who are also charged with being implicated. Roth denies that he committed the assault, stating that there was a crowd of men engaged in the disturbance, and during the *mêlée* he was knocked down, and just at that time Hasselwander was stabbed, but he does not know by whom. An examination will be held at an early date, when the affair will be subjected to a searching examination.

A Policeman Crushed to Death.

Officer John Branagan, of the Forty-third Precinct, met with a horrible accident about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Brooklyn, from the effects of which he died in about thirty minutes. It appears that a truck load of long timber had been driven in the gate, but was unable to get on the boat, and the officer was assisting to back the cart out of the gate when the horse shied, and before Branagan could step aside he was caught between the lumber and the gate and injured fatally. The cart was driven by a boy, who is at present unknown. The officer was conveyed to his late residence, corner of Bond and Carroll streets, and the Coroner notified. He has been on the Police force since January, 1857, and leaves a wife and four children.

Western Emigration.

A large company of homeless boys and girls left the office of the Children's Aid Society yesterday in charge of one of their Western agents, to be provided with homes and employment in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin. The number of destitute and friendless children applying to this Society for aid during the past few weeks has been exceedingly large. The demand for clothing yesterday was considerably in excess of the supplies in their wardrobes.

Seizure of Cars for Debt.

The cars on the Newark, Montclair and Bloomfield Horse Railroad were seized for debt by the Sheriff on Monday night last. The attachment was issued against Nathan Randall, the contractor who constructed the road, and who had not yet formally turned it over to the Company. The debt was a claim of Reuben, Dodd & Co., of Bloomfield, for $449, and Deputy Sheriff Somers notified the conductors of the cars to run their cars into the depot at Bloomfield, and he would there formally serve his writ and take possession, but the conductors failed to come to the depot, stopping at some distance from it, when the Sheriff becoming tired of waiting for them, proceeded to the impromptu stopping place and seized each car as it made its appearance. The travel over the road was suspended all day yesterday, but it is understood that the matter will be settled so that the cars will make their regular trips to-day.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Free Reading-room and Library of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, will be open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., during the month of August. There will also be a meeting for prayer on Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock. The branches will be open from 7 to 10 in the evening. They are located at No. 473 Grand-street, No. 285 Hudson-street and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue. Colored Association at No. 97 Wooster-street.

A Woodward Silver Palace Sleeping Coach will be run direct Thursday from Jersey City to San Francisco *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is the first through car *via* this route.

The three School Commissioners of Westchester County, viz., F. W. Gilley, of Morrisania, representing the First District; Geo. W. Smith, of Port Chester, the Second District; and Joseph Barrett, of Katonah, the Third District, met with a Committee of the Board of Supervisors at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of selecting one candidate from each Assembly District as State scholars for the Cornell University, in accordance with the provisions of the act. Supervisor De Witt, of Yonkers, was called to the chair, Commissioner Barrett was appointed Secretary, and Commissioner Gilley conducted the examination, which was very short and satisfactory. The candidates recommended were as follows: From the First District, Joseph T. Chave, of Morrisania; Third District, James Anderson, of Greenburg. With regard to the candidate from the Second District, definite action was deferred for a few days.

Wm. Morrison, a Scotch sailor, leaped from a third-story window at No. 8 Carlisle-street yesterday, while intoxicated, sustaining severe injuries. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

There were 224 deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week, a decrease of 68 from the number reported in the previous week. Of the whole number 161 were under 5 years of age, and 105 were in their first year. The diseases which carried off the greatest numbers were as follows: Cholera infantum 50, convulsions 15, consumption 21, marasmus 16, diarrhœa 18. The wards which suffered most were, the Fifth, 15; the Sixth, 12; the Tenth, 17; the Sixteenth, 32; the Seventeenth, 15, and the Twenty-first, 13. There were 22 men, 30 women, 91 boys and 81 girls.

The People's Democratic General Committee of Kings County met at their rooms, No. 22 Court-street, last evening, and appointed a Finance Committee for the coming campaign, after which they adjourned.

A boy about 6 years of age, residing in Kent, near Java-street, Greenpoint, while playing on a raft at the foot of Kent-street, yesterday afternoon, fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

New-Jersey.

About 3 o'clock on Monday morning, a boat full of river thieves stopped at the Hamburg dock, in Hoboken, and before they were discovered, succeeded in stealing four bales of Havana tobacco from the store to their boat, and escaped. The watchman employed on the dock avers that he fired several shots at the robbers as they were moving off, and they promptly returned the fire. The stolen bales were numbered 2,189, 2,240, 2,083 and 2,297, and were valued at $400. They were awaiting exportation for Europe, and a reward of $75 is offered for their recovery.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a lad named Theodore Schultze, employed in Romer & Co.'s lock factory, corner Railroad-avenue and Lafayette-street, Newark, had his right arm dreadfully mangled while trying to get a belt off a wheel. Dr. L. D. Ward was summoned and dressed the wound so that the boy could be removed to his residence at No. 243 Jefferson-street. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

An effort will be made to secure the passage of a bill at the next session of the Legislature for the annexation of the Elysian Fields to Hoboken. By such a measure the Hoboken Police will be able to keep it cleared of rowdies.

E. M. Stremmel, a book-keeper in Cumming's car factory, in Jersey City, and John Clifford, the watchman, were, at an early hour yesterday morning, violently assaulted with clubs and badly injured by a man named Connell and his companion. Connell was arrested and held for trial. His accomplice, named Kelly, has escaped. Recorder Martindale issued a warrant for his arrest, and the Police authorities are looking after him.

Cars fitted up with chairs, instead of the usual seats, will be run with the 12 o'clock night train over the New-Jersey Railroad hereafter. These cars are intended to answer the purpose of sleeping-cars.

Forty-five thousand baskets of peaches passed into Jersey City over the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday morning.

The master masons of Newark held a meeting last evening, which was attended by a number of the leading employers, who resolved to adhere to the offer of $4 per day, and if the strikers are not satisfied, to suspend work until labor can be obtained from elsewhere. The journeymen masons have called a special meeting for this morning.

A little girl named Maria Law fell over the falls at Paterson on Monday evening, and was so severely injured by falling upon the rocks below that her life is in danger.

A large shark, measuring thirteen feet, was caught in Newark Bay last Thursday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 10—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83⅛. Stocks—Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94⅞; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Aug. 10—11 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens steady; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 2d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 10s. 1d.@10s. 2d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Sugar quiet for both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil £31 5s. ⅌ ton. Turpentine, 26s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 10—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83⅜. Stocks dull. Illinois, 94⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 23½.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Aug. 10—1 P. M.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—The receipts at Liverpool for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American. California White Wheat has advanced to 11s. 3d. ⅌ cental, and Red Western to 10s. 2 d. Corn, 29s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for European. Peas, 42s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

Provisions—Bacon, 63s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 71s. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 102s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

Havre, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Cotton—The market opens quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Aug. 10—2 P. M.

Trade Report—Advices from Manchester state that the market for yarns and fabrics is less favorable, but does not effect the Cotton market.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 10—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅜. Stocks quiet. Erie, 19⅞; Illinois, 94⅛.

Frankfort, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 88⅝ for the issue of 1862.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes 73f. 15c.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Aug. 10—4:30 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Provisions—The market is firmer.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Sugar dull, both on the spot and afloat. Tallow, 45s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Antwerp, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Petroleum firmer at 52¼f. for Standard White.

Havre, Tuesday, Aug. 10—Evening.

Cotton closed easier on spot and afloat, but quotations are unchanged.

Paris, (Via French Cable,)
Tuesday, Aug. 10—Noon.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 73f. 15c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 8,000 bushels; Wheat, 110,000 bushels. Freights, 13½c. on Wheat, 11½c. on Corn, 7¾c.@8c. on Oats, to New-York. Flour higher; sales, 1,200 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7 25@$7 50 for Nos. 2 and 1. Wheat excited; sales 150,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 49@$1 50; No. 2 Chicago at $1 45@$1 46, principally at the outside price for Milwaukee, and equally divided for Chicago, closing quiet and a shade easier. Corn quiet and firm; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 04¼; 36,000 bushels Warm at $1; 20,000 bushels, per sample, at $1@$1 03@$1 05. Oats dull at 65c. for Old Western. Rye nominally $1 20 for Western. Barley nominal; none in market. Pork firm at $34 for Heavy. Lard steady at 19¼c.@19½c. Highwines held firmly at $1 10.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Cotton unchanged. Flour advanced 25c.; Superfine, $5 25@$5 44; Extras, $5 75@$5 87½; do. Family, $6 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7 50. Wheat advanced 5c.; New Pennsylvania and Southern Red, $1 58@$1 65, but now held higher; White, $1 70@$1 80. Rye sells freely at $1 25. Corn quiet; Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 18. Oats in fair demand; Western, 74c.; Pennsylvania, 65c.@72c.; New, 60c.@65c. Groceries and Provisions—Small business. Petroleum firmer; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 31¼c.@32c. Whisky, $1 14@$1 17, wood and iron.

Toledo, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 58; Amber, $1 53 for old; $1 55 for No. 1; Red, $1 55. Corn quiet; No. 1 held $1; No. 2, 97c. Oats, 65c. Rye, 97c. for No. 2. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Flour active; sales 2,600 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $8@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm with an upward tendency in prices; sales, early, 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 64; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, on the spot, at $1 64; later, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 65. Corn firm and higher; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 kiln-dried at $1 10; 5,000 bushels No. 2 slightly warm at $1 05. Cornmeal, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¾c. Lumber to the Hudson, $2 75. Railroad Freights on Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake Imports—6,700 bushels Wheat, 1,671,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—1,712,000 feet Lumber.

Chicago, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Flour quiet; Spring Extras, $6@$7 50. Wheat—No. 1 unchanged; No. 2 dull and nominal at $1 41¼@$1 42; in the afternoon No. 2 was unsettled; quoted at $1 42. Corn active at 89c. Oats firmer and active at 59c.@59½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, $1 02. Barley quiet. Provisions—Buyers and sellers apart. Pork, $33 50@$34. Hams, 17¼c.@18c. Lard, 19¼c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 14c. for loose. Cattle steady and firm. Live Hogs dull at $9 12½@$9 25 for Light; $9 50@$9 85 for Good to Choice. Freights in good demand and higher. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 2,400 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 Hogs.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Flour scarce and firm at $5 65@$7. Corn scarce; quoted at $1 05@$1 07½. Oats, 65c. Bran, $1. Hay scarce at $30. Pork held at $35 50. Bacon—A retail trade only; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@20c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 24c.@25c. Lard—Tierce, 19¾c.@20¼c.; Keg, 22c.@22c. Sugar quiet and firm; Prime, 14¼c.; Common, 11c.@12c. Molasses dull; Reboiled, 65c.@70c. Whisky dull and lower; Western Rectified, $1 10@$1 15. Coffee inactive and nominal; Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16½c. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; receipts, 384 bales; sales, 75 bales. Gold, 134¼. Exchange—Sterling, 149; New-York Sight, par.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Flour firmer; Family, $6 25. Wheat dull; $1 30@$1 40 offered for Red; $1 45@$1 50 for White; holders off. Corn, 95c. and scarce. Oats firmer and higher at 50c.@60c. Rye, $1@$1 05. Tobacco in good demand; sales, 239 hhds. at $8@$26. Whisky firm; sales, 300 bbls. at $1 08 for New; $1 09 for Old. Pork dull at $33 25@$33 50; sales at inside price. Bulk Meats dull at 14c. for Shoulders; Sides salable at 16½c.; held, 16¾c. Bacon firm at 15¼c. for Shoulders; 18¾c.@19¼c. for Sides; small market. Hams, 24c. Lard, 19¼c. with a moderate demand. Money easy.

Louisville, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Flour advancing; Superfine, $4 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 20. Corn steady; in bulk, 75c.@85c. Oats in bulk, 45c.@50c. Rye, 85c.@90c. Tobacco firm; sales, 119 hhds. at $4 20@$20. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $34. Bacon—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Lard, 18¾c. Hams—Fancy, 23¼c. Highwines, $1 08.

Memphis, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Cotton dull and unchanged. Wheat, $1 10@$1 35. Flour steady. Corn, 85c. Oats, 47c.@48c. for New. Pork, $35 25. Lard, 20c.@21¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 16¼c.@16½c.; Sides, 20c.

Detroit, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Wheat advancing but quiet; Extra White, $1 70; No. 1 White, $1 57@$1 60. Corn firm at $1 05. Oats quiet at 63c.

Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Cotton dull and easier; sales, 24 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; receipts, 44 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Turpentine—Spirits quiet and steady at 38½c. Crude unchanged. Resin, $1 60@$1 70. Tar, $2 25.

Mobile, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Cotton closed quiet; sales, 50 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 1 bale; exports, 294 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Cotton—Nothing doing; receipts, 5 bales; Middlings nominally 31½c.

Savannah, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Cotton—Nothing doing; receipts, 5 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 110; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30; Reading Railroad, 48⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅛. Gold, 135⅛.

[Advertisement.]

Everybody is Selling Out Their Summer Stock at Low Rates.—That is what every man says. "Tis true of some; of others not." But Knox, the Hatter, appears to be doing just what he announced. He is selling off his Summer stock at greatly reduced prices. Everything in the straw line has been marked down at less than cost. Knox wants the room for his Fall goods, and he is going to have it. Now, if your old straw or Panama is a little rusty, go to Knox; he will refit you cheap. There is many a hot day yet to come. By the way, we are informed that Knox's Fall styles will be perfect beauties—the ne plus ultras of the coming season—concerning which more will be said by and by. One thing is certain—Knox's styles have yet to be surpassed, or even equaled.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Main	July 31	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Aug. 14	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 14	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Alaska	Aug. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at 7:30 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 10—*In steamship Westphalia, for Hamburg.*—Dr. Sonnenschein, wife, 3 children and servant, W. Switzer, Antoine Reimers, Friedrich Baermann, Mattie Nieberg and daughter, H. Franks and wife, Nath. Gutman, C. Janentzky, Marie Kuhnert, Herm. Sonntag, A. Wettermark, wife, 2 children and servant, Louis Bettmann, wife and 3 children, Gustav. Gossler and wife, D. Steinheimer, M. Hirsch, H. Friedberger, Moses Heinsfurter, George Gundelfinger, Isaac Silbermagel and wife, Fr. Spieker, Sophie Levy and son, Therese Hollenberg and 2 children, Ferd. Keller and wife, Lisette Zwietering, S. Adler and wife, Anna Mann, S. Appel, David Brede, wife and 2 children, Fr. Burmeister, Therese Roch and son, Jacob Louis, Th. Gronemann and wife, Simon Weinberg, Ferd Schlegel, Chs. Schinster, Ph. Hehrici, Catha. Henrici, Jacob Friedrichs, G. Lud. Russe, Geo. Viol. Moritz Illig, Erich Hackmann, M. Kochenthal, Pauline Gundelfinger, Abr. Heymann, Bertha Hartmann, Elise Samsche, Henriette Limmermann, Wm. Ostermeyer, Max. Bohmer, Jette Reiss, Peter Ketelsen, Carl Fricke, Reschen Kempner, and others in second cabin.

Aug. 10—*In steamship Cimbria, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London and Hamburg.*—J. A. C. Gray, Miss Gray, S. Wangenheim and family, C. Schleskie, E. Gotthell and lady, Mrs. B. H. Bartol and Son, W. O. Giles, Geo. Asmus, C. Schultz and family, Mrs. Joseph Lennig and daughter, M. Leipziger, Hermann F. Baer, A. Wasserman, General J. Tochman, F. Armstrong, Gustave Jacecki and family, U. S. Consul at Altona, Louis Wagner and lady, N. Spaeth, Albert Neumann, Bernhard Davidson, William Cohn, Benjamin Borck, Alexander Rossi, Simon Schwartz, Rev. Father Schreiber, Otto F. Von Rhein, J. H. C. Hellberg, Leon Juillard, Jacob Seibert, Mme. de Chauvarennes, Henriette Kohn, Mrs. Magdalena Seibert, Anton Nubich, M. H. Allardt and family, Fedor Gerdes, Heinrich Breunich, Hieronymus Breunich, Gertrude Kalenborn, Catherine Haupal and child, G. Welte, H. Kugelman, and others in the steerage.

Aug. 10—*In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Lizzie Scott, Maria Hackett, Miss Dartnell, A. J. Atkins, Miss A. E. Phillbrook, W. P. Walsh, W. W. Lamb, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Hill, A. N. Dart, T. C. Young, Mr. Miles and wife, Mr. Houghtalin and wife, Mr. McKinlay, Rev. Jas. R. McNab, Charles Adsit and brother, R. Moffit, Dr. Beck, wife, servant and child, Mr. Phipps, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lacy.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 10—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool.*—Sir B. Cunard, J. Andrade, wife and daughter, Miss Benjamin, Mr. Fothergill, Mr. Arnold, J. E. Morrison, E. H. Temple, George Dickinson and wife, Mr. Seaverns, Mr. Riboni and son, W. H. Munn, G. Fay and wife, H. McInnis, Thomas Taylor, L. Jennings, wife 2 children and servant, Mr. McHenry, wife, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Parkman, Mr. Ponce de Leon, Mr. Ferdinander, Mr. Frerza, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Knoedler, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Ingham, Ed. Cunard, W. H. Hastead, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Boyd, G. Weiner, Mr. Sweeting, E. S. Adams, Miss Hawkes, H. F. Cooper, G. T. Clapp, J. Baker, Horace Webster, E. Hatch, Mr. Snodgrass, James Crowe, Henry Smith, Mr. Parker, wife and infant, W. Bairdain, Miss Seoncia, Mrs. Reed and daughter, James Watson, Rev. H. Graham, George Bell, J. C. Peters, C. Roberts, Mrs. Walbridge, P. Grace, Mrs. Grace.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets..... 7 04 | Moon sets.. 9 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 40 | Gov. Island. 11 29 | Hell Gate.. 12 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug 10.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn.

Ships J. Montgomery, Perkins, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Antarctic, (Br.,) McStoker, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks M. B. Almon, (Br.,) Caffray, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain & Co.; Black Brothers, (Br.,) Perry, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Rosario, Wheelwright & Co.; Industrie, (Norw.,) Tomenson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eugenie, (Fr.,) Guzancey, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Argentine, Atwood, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Galveston, Merryman, Great Harbor, B., J. Borland & Co.; Charlotte Buck, Gott, Lisbon, R. P. Sherman & Co.; A. M. B., (Br.,) Belfontaine, Arichat, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Moodie, Queenstown for orders, A. Lindsay; Marine, (Br.,) Phillips, Sydney, C. B., Heney & Parker; Union, (Br.,) Tuttle, Sydney, C. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Cascatelle, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Jas. Henry; W. Curry, Fields, New-Orleans, G. G. Gomes & Co.; Annie Gardiner, Hatch, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Goffredo, (Ital.,) Balsano, Dublin, J. Robinson & Co.; Delopes, (Br.,) Aikens, Wilmington, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Willie Dill, Day, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Minerva, Disosway, Charleston, J. D. Hurlbut & Son; Silver Star, Smith, Cadiz and Malaga, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, Ed. Rowe & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 28, via Havre 31st, 3 P. M., with mdse. and 571 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds during the first, and light southwest winds during the latter part of the passage. Had thick fogs for several days. Aug. 9, 10 A. M., lat. 40 49 N., lon. 68 27, passed a National steamer bound east.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 31, and Queenstown Aug. 1, with mdse. and 70 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 1, 10 P. M., off Brow Head, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rossau, Havre July 30, and Brest 31st, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Ship White Swallow, (of Boston,) Knowles, Cebu March 25, with hemp to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to master. Passed Java Head April 30; Cape of Good Hope June 8, and crossed the equator July 10, in lon. 35 32. Experienced light winds and fine weather the entire passage. July 5, lat. 5 30 S., lon. 29 52, saw ship Halcyon, (Br.,) bound S.

Ship Screamer, Young, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark J. R. Patilla, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Crane, Naguabo, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Had fine weather.

Bark Rapid, (Norw.,) Thompson, Marseilles 50 ds., and Gibraltar 37 ds., with mdse. to order. Had fine weather.

Bark Teresa, (of Curacoa,) Galle, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had fine weather to Hatteras, since had head winds and calms.

Brig Clara & Agnes, (of Arichat,) Gagnion, Lingan, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Alma, (Aust.,) Mazana, Licata 80 ds., and Gibraltar 55 ds., with sulpher to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Has had westerly gales on the passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Martinique, 17 ds., with sugar to S. R. Reynal & Son. Sld. in co. with brig Black Swan, for Baltimore. Had light winds up to Hatteras, since strong N. W. winds.

Brig B. Inginac, Fallinsbee, Port-au-Prince 15 ds., with logwood, &c., and 6 passengers to Robt. Murray Jr.

Brig Nazarene, (Br.,) Murphy, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolfe & Co.

Brig P. I. Nevius, (of Dublin,) Sherry, Cette 72 ds., with wine, &c., to Geo. F. Bully. Passed Gibraltar June 15, and had light winds and calms the entire passage. April 3, on the passage out, John Burns, a seaman, a native of Drogheda, was washed overboard and drowned.

Brig Guglielmo, (Ital.,) Trapani, Trieste April 24, via Gibraltar June 6, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Alice Francklin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Coamo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. Had light northerly winds; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Charm, Studley, Richmond, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, via New-Haven, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Seneca, Dattridge, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. John R. Ford, Daniels, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary H. Meffin, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. Jennie Clifford, Small, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Nathan Hawley, Crone, South Amboy, for Deep River.

Schr. Adriance, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to E. Covert.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Upton, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. H. Prescott, Merriman, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. S. T. King, Martin, Bangor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. R. A. Ford, Carpenter, Rockland, N. B., with stone to Bartram Bros.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Storm, Brooks, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Chas. Beebe, Hudson, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. David Sprauge, Osborn, George's Banks, with fish to J. Haley.

Schr. T. L. Holstrom, Green, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Wm. D. Hilles, Martin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber for Athens.

Schr. Python, Merrill, Blue Hill, Me., with lumber to Jarvis & Smith.

Schr. Abbie H. Hodgman, Eaton, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Port Johnson, for Warren.

Schr. E. H. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Sarah C. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. S. K. Dennis, Vesey, Virginia.

Schr. Nautilus, Hath, Rockland, via Providence.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Port Chester.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Kelly, Jamesport.

Schr. San Luis, Bradley, Providence.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Clinton.

Schr. Bellona, Davis, Clinton.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Ripple, Ward, Hartford.

Schr. Mariner, Davis, Greenwich.

Schr. J. S. Page, Jones, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Margaretta, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. A. Grier, Fleming, Cape Ann.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Northport.

Schr. F. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.

Schr. Kate Gorden, Smedly, Port Jefferson.

Schr. M. Munson, Gates, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Shamrock, Boyd, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Wm. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Breeze, Overton, Brookhaven.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Julia, Getty, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Zela, Crowell, Bangor, via New-Haven.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Haze, McGrindly, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Cimbria, for Hamburg; City of Cork, for Liverpool, via Halifax; Niagara, Norfolk, &c., ships Cornelius Grinnell, for London; E. C. Scranton, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. brigs Waltham, from Havana; S. J. Strout, from Baltimore; Perces Hinckley, from Baltimore; American Union, from Philadelphia; J. H. Dillingham, from Philadelphia; Sophie, from Rondout; Tangent, from Hoboken; schrs. Pomona, from Azua; Clara, from Inaqua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, New-York; schr. E. D. Tinney, from Jacksonville, bound north, leaking.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10.—Arr. Prussian frigate Victoria, from Norfolk.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Inca, from Bremen.

Sld. brig Mary Rice, for Rio, and a fleet of coasters from the Roads.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 8, A. M.—Arr. and sld. brig Nuevetas, Boston for Philadelphia; schrs. Ella, Hoboken for Salem; R. Leach, Rondout for Boston.

Arr. schr. Baloon, Lambert's Cove for New-York.

Sld. bark Cephas Starret; schrs. Julia, Caspian, and Harmona.

P. M.—Arr. brig J. H. Dillingham, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs. Hattie Anna, Bangor for New-York; Raven, do. for Newark, N. J.; Vesta, do. for Fall River; R. K. Vangham and Edna Harwood, Boston for Philadelphia; Fanny Blake, Belfast for do.; New Globe, Calais for New-York.

Sld. brig Ambrose Light.

9th, A. M.—Arr. brig Olive, Bangor for New-Haven; schrs. Petrel, Calais for New-York; Bowdoin, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Tyrone, Millbridge for Providence; Carrie Melvin, Newburyport for Wilmington, Del.; Monitor, New-York for Salem.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 10.—Cld. brig Ida L. Ray, for New-Bedford.

An unknown schr., with a cargo of coal, from New-York for Charleston, is ashore on a knoll off Tybee Island.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—COAST OF MAINE.

New steam fog-signal at West Quoddy Head, south side of the entrance to Eastport Bay, Maine.

Notice is hereby given that a new steam fog whistle has recently been erected at West Quoddy Head Light Station, and during thick and foggy weather, and snow-storms, the whistle will be sounded for eight seconds, once in each minute, with an interval of fifty-two seconds between each blast.

By order of the Light-house Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., Aug. 3, 1869.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Stuart—Br. ship, from London for Sydney, N. S. W., July 6, lat. 4 10 S., lon. 31 50.

Stephen Bishop—Brig, hence for Sydney, (Australia,) 15 ds. out, July 11, lat. 28 05, lon. 41 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Coamo, P. R., July 22, bark Albacore, ldg. for New-York.

At Naguabo, P. R., July 20, brig Angelia, to sail in 8 ds.

At Martinique, July 23, brig Gold Finder and schr. Lady of the Lake, to sail in 2 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, July 25, bark R. Murray, Jr., and brigs Jane and Henry & Louise, to sail in about 6 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 10.—The steamship Leipsig, from Baltimore, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship Smidt, from New-York, arrived at this port on Saturday, the 7th inst.

GLASGOW, Aug. 10.—The steamship Ottawa, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 10.—The United States frigate Sabine has arrived at this port.

DE BARY & KLING,
NO. 82 BROAD-ST. AND NO. 50 NEW,
Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents for the sale of the
PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS,
MANUFACTURED AT THE
KEY WEST BRANCH
of the celebrated PRINCIPE DE GALES MANUFACTORY of Havana.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York